Negro Unionists Force Un-Americans To Stop the Use of Dixiecrat Epithet

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Feb. 28.—Coleman Young, executive secretary of the National Negro Labor Council, demanded before the House Un-American Committee here that Dixiecrat Rep. John S. Wood and committee counsel Frank Tavener stop using the white supremacist epithet "Nigra," and use the word Negro instead.

From that time on both of the Un-Americans began to use the word Negro, discovering that their previous claim of "this is how we talk in the South" challenged by Young, would not be allowed to get by here. The Un-Americans at their hearings here have been the target of challenges by the Negro liberation leaders and their white allies as to why they don't investigate the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Moore in Florida, the Ku Klux Klan, and why 200,000 auto workers are unemployed.

Today for one and a half hours Young, the executive secretary and Hood, chairman of the Na-

YOUNG

tion Negro Labor Council and recording secretary of the United Auto Workers Local 600, brought the fight-back action to a new high.

Hood, when asked where he was born, refused to answer the Dixiecrat counsel Frank Tavenner, stating that his father and mother were in Rep. Wood's home state of Georgia and already were menaced by hysteria whipped up by the Un-American Committee.

Asked to "cooperate" with the committee, Hood said he would not cooperate, "I can have no respect for this committee, or any committee where a Congressman can get up and call my Negro brothers a black s— o— a b——."

Questioned on attendance at a banquet for Louis Weinstock, one of the 16 workingclass leaders facing trial on the Smith Act, Hood replied, "I'll be everywhere where there is oppression against any and all minorities."

Young charged the committee with being subversive and pointed to its attack on any and all labor and Negro people's groups who opposed it. An example, he said, was their accusation that the NAACP is subversive. Asked by the committee to prove this, Young

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Daily Worker

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Deficit Rigged to Boost Fare; Call Protest March to Albany

The American Labor Party announced a peoples lobby to go to Albany next Tuesday, March 4, to block any new fare rise. It warned that "the Rules Committee of the Assembly and State Senate are preparing to introduce a bi-partisan bill to permit Mayor Imepellitteri and the New York City Board of Transportation to raise the fare immediately."

At present, the state law permits a fare increase to become effective only as of July 1 of any year.

"This Dewey-Impelitteri deal can be blocked by the unted protest of all New Yorkers," the ALP said.

"We urge full support to the lobby to Albany next Tuesday, March 4.

"The special lobby train will leave Grand Central Station at 7:30 a.m. A delegation of several hundred persons will let the legislators know that the people will not stand for fare increases, sales taxes, rent increases or any other attacks on their living standards.

"The lobby will press for increased state aid to cities and for repeal of the Hughes-Brees law through the Bianchi-Austin bill."

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Years of GOP-Democrat deals to exempt the real estate interests from paying their share of city taxes have finally brought forth plans for a 25-cent fare steal by the Dewey-Impellitteri cliques, it was learned today.

An apparently well-founded report circulated in the capital today that the Impellitteri administration will go the ill-smelling O'Dwyer administration one better by asking for a 25-cent fare next July.

The alibi for the grab will be the anticipated $99,800,000 deficit which stares the corrupt old party politicians in the face as they rig the financial structure to dump the load of transportation costs on those with the lowest incomes—the subway riders.

Political strategists here also noted cynically that th Dewey-Impellitteri deal on the 25 cents grab may be used to ease the way for a 15-cent steal as the "lesser evil."

The vileness of the Dewey-Tammany looting of the City is revealed by the official propaganda that not even the 25-cent fare for a one-way ride in the dirty, overcrowded subways will provide for more than half of the faked "deficit" which the financial wizards of the Administration are always able to dish up to alibi their robbery of the people, and their refusal to tax the real estate interests and the Wall Street banking interests.

A tremendous propaganda has been pumped into the City recently to prove that this new fare grab is "inevitable.

The Dewey-Democratic machines carefully avoid mentioning that the way to avoid any fare rises and to provide the necessary increased pay and improved service is to make the subways a public utility which must be paid for the way schools, hospitals, and other city's services are paid for.

The full scandal of the New York subway thievery—based on the City's being mortgaged to the Rockefeller banks which control most of the transportation debt—needs to be probed to the full as this new piracy is being readied.

Legion Chiefs Hit in House For Threats to UMT Foes

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—American Legion leaders were sharply assailed on the House floor today for their efforts to high pressure and blackmail Congressmen into voting for universal military training. Rep. Dewey Short (R-Mo) former chairman of the House Armed Services Committee and ranking minority member of the group, said the National Legion Commander Donald R. Wilson had brandished the "threat of political extinction" against representatives who vote against the bill.

The Legion "has no monopoly on patriotism or virtue" and its judgment has been demonstrated as not infallible, Short said, declaring that the opponents of the bill "will not be coerced to follow the dictates of a minority pressure group."

Wilson and other "high salaried" officers of the Legion do not represent the organization's rank and file in their campaign to force adoption of UMT, Short charged.

The Missouri Congressman was nettled by threats made by the Legion members of Congress. In the main speech of the evening, the national comander warned that the Legion would publicize the votes of UMT opponents.

According to one version of the story, delivered on the House floor by Rep. Shafer (R-Mich.) "many members" walked out "in the midst of his (Wilson's) threat."

Yesterday Rep. Gordon Canfield (R-NJ) defended the Legion leader while Rep. Carl Hinshaw (R-Cal.) said he was "quite disturbed" at Wilson's remarks.

Rep. Short accused sponsors of UMT of preparing a clever deception to maneuver the bill through the House.

As the bill stands, it includes a provision that the youth, after finishing their six months training, cannot be inducted into active service without a special act of Congress.

"How long do you think this provision will stay in the bill after it goes to conference?" Short demanded.

The provision was placed in the bill by Chairman Carl Vinson (D-Ga), chairman of the House Armed Services Committee to mislead the gullible, Short charged. Describing Vinson as "an old fox," Short said the Georgian "knows how to put the laces and the fringes on the garment" to make it saleable.

"But let this camel get his nose under the tent and he'll take over

(Continued on Page 6)

Lobby to Press Struggle for Jobless Aid Bill —See Page 3

His Shopmates Dispelled His Fears

Four trade unionists who are among the stockholders of the corporation which publishes this paper issued an appeal yesterday to trade union readers to put all steam behind the current circulation campaign. The appeal, issued by Joseph Dermer and Vincent Provinzano, fur workers, Charles Hendley, former president of the Teachers Union, and Alex Kolkin, garment worker, follows:

• • •

In the office of the Daily Worker there is a letter from Chicago describing experiences in the circulation campaign. A paragraph reads:

"One auto worker, in turning over eight subs two weeks ago, said that now he would really get going. He had expected all kinds of objections, but when he finally asked a worker and without hesitation got a sub, he decided to approach others. That day he got seven more. Since then he has turned in 13 additional subs, and has challenged the electrical worker who has 35 subs to his credit."

This experience is not uncommon with those of us who have gone out after subs. If it is still all too rare, it is because not enough of us unionists who support The Worker and Daily Worker have gone out.

It is one of the thousand signs throughout the land that America's workers are on the move against the war economy—with its wage freeze, murderous speed-up, spiralling rents and prices, and soaring taxes.

They are learning that the alleged war-created "prosperity" is a cruel hoax; that the bipartisan war program brings with it the mass murder of America's youth and of the peoples of Asia, the constant threat of world war, and growing joblessness to boot.

Among Negro workers there is an especially keen awareness of the effects of the war as discrimination in industry becomes more acute and joblessness hits them especially hard.

Where do they go from here? Plainly, the message of the Daily Worker and Worker, calling for unity among all sections of the labor movement to battle against the various aspects of the war program, is the answer.

The many news stories, editorials, columns in the Daily Worker and Worker dealing with the struggles of labor and its allies against the wage freeze and speedup and rent and price hikes and for elimination of job discrimination are invaluable in aiding the development of this labor unity against the policies of Big Business.

The wider the readership of these papers by the organized workers, the greater the chance of advancing this unity. Unionists who are readers of the Daily Worker and Worker can make no greater contribution to the struggle for peace, civil liberty, democracy and the economic needs of their fellow-workers than by getting a large part of those 7,000 readers still needed to complete our goals in the national circulation drive.

EAST SIDERS ASK REP. KLEIN 5 QUESTIONS ON PEACE

At the request of Congressman Arthur G. Klein (D-NY), seven East Side peace groups have submitted to him five questions on peace which he has promised to answer at a forthcoming meeting. The questions are Klein's position on an immediate cease-fire in Korea, a Five-Power pact of peace, the rearming of the Germans, UMT and the connection between the war drive and violence against racial and religious groups.

Klein's request for questions in writing was made on Feb. 10 when he met with 32 men and women representing the Lower East Side Women for Peace; the Lillian Wald Mothers for Peace; the Town and Village Council for Peaceful Alternatives; the Orchard Street Committee for Peace; the Alfred E. Smith Tenants Association; the Italian-American Peace Committee and the Knickerbocker Village Peace Council.

Mrs. Elaine Troy, acting secretary of the combined peace groups, told Klein in a covering letter accompanying the questions that the organization "has devoted considerable time and serious attention to preparing these questions, and we look forward with eagerness to your response to them."

The follow-up meeting is tentatively scheduled for Sunday, March 9.

Rep. Klein was asked these five questions:

Will he speak up for an immediate cease-fire in Korea?

Will he actively support a meeting between the heads of the major world powers?

What program would he suggest to eliminate the threat of a revival of Nazism and anti-Semitism in Germany?

Will he raise his voice and vote against ANY and EVERY UMT bill?

Does he agree that the fight against the rising racial and minority group violence must be combined with a fight against war and against preparation for war?

5,000 Unionists Sign For Peace in Chicago

CHICAGO.—More than 5,000 peace signatures have been secured in the trade unions here, it was announced this week by Roy Stroud, chairman of the Chicago Council for Peace, and Byron Edwards, UE Local 1119 organizer and labor coordinator of the petition campaign.

They expect that the total will reach twice that high by March 8, a major target date in the petition campaign.

Stroud announced also that on Sunday, April 13, a large conference of trade unionists will be held here "to launch a new and broadened phase of labor's leadership in the struggle for peace."

UE Local 1119 has done an outstanding job of signature gathering with more than 700 collected thus far. In one shop, Decca Records, Inc., where 200 UE members are employed, they have turned in 550 signatures.

The Chicago Fur and Leather workers have secured some 600 signatures thus far in the campaign. The Mine-Mill local and the Longshoremen's local in Chicago have each turned in several hundred signatures.

Edwards pointed out that the packinghouse union and the farm equipment workers still have the bulk of their signatures to get and are expected to step up their campaigns this week.

It was also announced that hundreds of signatures are being gathered in the GM Electromotive plants here and at the steel mills in South Chicago.

College Head Hits Rising U.S. Militarism

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—Dr. Harold Taylor, president of Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N. Y., charged here that a rising militarism in the U. S. has progressed to a point where "the whole of America seems to have become a huge instrument for making war, and American youth is considered useful only as material to fill up the armed services."

The college president addressed a meeting of 1,000 delegates to the seventh annual meeting of the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development at the Hotel Statler here recently.

Dr. Taylor denounced UMT and thought control measures, declaring:

"From many quarters have come violent proposals to comb textbooks, ban speakers, investigate teachers, standardize curriculum and tidy up the students. All this in an effort to produce a patriotic American type of boy and girl, no one of whom could be distinguished from another."

LOUISVILLE PAY PARLEY

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 28.—City garbage collections began work for the first time in four days here today while city officials and union representatives of 400 city employes met in negotiations on a pay dispute.

The workers, including 200 garbage collectors, went on strike Friday for pay boosts of 21 to 25 cents an hour.

Maryland POW Writes He Is Treated Well

WILMINGTON, Md., Feb. 28.—A Maryland GI in a Korean POW camp is being treated "better than anyone would dream that any people could treat us as an enemy," he wrote home to his mother, Mrs. Herman Campbell of Bishop, Md. The soldier, Pfc Paul B. Campbell, wrote that he is yearning, however, for "a fried chicken like you used to have when I was home on furlough." He told his mother: "We sure hope this cruel war will be over soon. I don't want any part of it again."

The GI's letter was reprinted by the Journal-Evening here on Feb. 19. He had been listed by the Pentagon as missing in action. His letter follows:

"Dear mother:

"Just a line or two to let you know I am still living and in fair health. Hope you and all the family are well. I am in No. 3 Prison Camp, North Korea. The Chinese treat us very good. They give us sugar, tobacco, and other rations. Well, I guess Everett is harvesting his crops by now. Tell all my friends and brothers I said hello.

"We sure hope this cruel war will be over soon. I don't want any part of it again. I sure hope you get this letter, Mom, so you know I am O.K. and hope to return to the States as soon as possible.

"The Chinese treat us better than anyone would dream that any people could treat us as an enemy. They give us clothes, soap, and toothpaste.

"I don't want you worrying about me for I am getting along fine. I sure hope they get this thing over with. I could sure go for a fried chicken you used to have when I was home on furlough. All my love to you and the family, the best people in the world.

"PAUL"

Moscow Stores Prepare for Big Sales Increase

By RALPH PARKER

MOSCOW, Feb. 28 (Telepress).—Retail selling organizations in Moscow have been told to prepare for a new large increase in sales this year. Instructions to this effect were contained in a report to the Moscow City Council by deputy chairman P. V. Abramov.

Abramov said that sales of leather footwear were expected to rise by 25 percent over the 1951 level, ready-made clothes by 13 percent and silk cloth lengths by 24 percent. There would be large increases in the sales of furniture and household goods as well as in meat, fish and dairy produce. To cope with the increased demand 100 large new shops were being opened, the deputy told the Council.

He reported that Moscow shops sold 11 percent more ready-made clothes last year than in 1950.

The housing target was fixed at 750,000 square yards of floor space in living rooms. This would include many new hotels to house the building workers who would be required for even greater development plans in the new future. The 1952 target includes the completion of 27 schools for 10,000 more children, extensions to hospitals providing 2,500 extra beds, and homes for the blind.

During 1952 the supplies of cheap natural gas, which is now laid on to 85 percent of the city's inhabitants, will be more than double. Since 1948 Moscow has been receiving piped gas from near Saratov.

Word 'Peace' Opens Doors

To the Editor:

A group of young people in the South Chicago community where I live have been circulating peace petitions for a five-power peace pact. For the past four Sundays we have gone out at 1 p.m. and then we get together again in the evening to discuss our experiences, technique, etc. I think other peace petitioners might be interested in some of the incidents.

The community is a mixture of Polish, Mexican and Negro steelworkers. Often all the people on a whole block will speak only one foreign language—or sometimes we ran into several in succession each of whome spoke different languages. However, the language differences has not been a real barrier. In homes, the young children translate for us to their parents.

A young man in our group went into a nice one-story brick bungalow. When he knocked, the woman wouldn't open the door until he pointed to the word "Peace" on the petition.

Then she hailed him around to the back door where she signed, got three others in her family to sign and wrote out the words to the petition in Polish along with a note urging her neighbors to sign the petition as she had done. The woman has a son in Korea.

On the same day this happened I got a whole family of Mexican workers to sign, and when they had all finished they invited me to sit down at their table and for nearly half an hour one of the little girls very shyly but with determination taught me enough Spanish words so that I could explain the petition a little more.

Youth for a peaceful world, intelligently. Por paz no guerra!

S. A.

Bronx Meeting On Negro History

The Fordham ALP club will celebrate Negro History Week with a meeting tonight (Friday) at 8 at its headquarters, 1 East Fordham Road, Bronx. Yvonne Gregory, writer, teacher and lecturer, will speak.

Refreshments will be served. Admission is 35 cents.

. . . Voice of Americans . . .

NEBRASKA

O. Byron Copper, of Lincoln, Neb., to the Lincoln, Neb., to the Lincoln Star:

"It is encouraging when a man of the prominence of Clyde Miller, New York public opinion expert and former journalist, declared the U.S. should get out of Korea quick and back to a foreign policy based on the principles of George Washington, according to the interview published in The Star.

"Doubtless it was a tragic mistake for the U.S. to get into Korea in the first place. We once had a Civil War of our own in this country. How would we have liked it if at that time some powerful foreign nation had intervened in behalf of the southern rebels?

"As this New Yorker says, our 'operation killer' in Korea has brought us the hatred of the whole of Asia. Think of it! One, possibly two, million North Korean civilians—chiefly helpless old men and women, mothers and children—slaughtered in cold blood! Hitler could not have done a better job.

"Of course, under pressure of our powerful influence, the United Nations was induced to father this interference in the internal affairs of this weaker nation. But that deceived no one. The world knows whose war this is."

KENTUCKY

The automatic rejection by the State Department of all Soviet peace proposals is attacked in a letter to the Louisville (Ky.) (Courier-Journal in which the writer says that Vishinsky, "however wrong he may be on some points," had "a good idea" when he proposed bringing the stalled Korean negotiations to the UN General Assembly in Paris.

The letter:

"No true American wants to put himself in a position where he can justly be accused of following the Communist Party line. Yet, if a Communist says 'two and two make four,' must we therefore insist that they equal three or five? Would we be 'following the party line' to admit they make four?

"It is clear that the business of military men is waging war. Their training and experience do not fit them for making peace, and we see their lack of success in Korea. Vishinsky, however vituperative he is and however wrong he may be on some points, had a good idea when he proposed taking the Korean peace parleys out of the hands of field commanders and turning them over to higher levels in Paris, where the United Nations is now in session."

. . . Voices of Americans . . .

NORTH CAROLINA

John D. Wilson, of Wilson, N.C., to the Raleigh (N.C.) News and Observer:

"Opponents of all forms of totalitarianism are nauseated by the news that the Pentagon and State Department are going to the rescue of another dictator; that we might be able to persuade anti-Communist Franco to become our ally for certain considerations. Actually he desperately needs all kinds of aid, especially equipment to replace the now obsolete arms that he received from Hitler and Mussolini. New weapons for his army and secret police are necessary to maintain order among his unhappy people until we can restore his run-down economy and stabilize his government.

"Conditions in Spain are so corrupt and fouled up that Franco's credit is not worth a tinker's damn with our bankers and industrialists, but they would be delighted to do business with him under the Marshall Plan and let the American taxpayers foot the bill.

"Purchased friendships of people who wish us no harm are worth little enough but to seek to buy the friendship of a government that equally condemns both communism and democracy is utter folly.

"We are no longer fighting for democracy, but just fighting. At this point in our struggle to save the world from communism, we might pause and ask who or what we are saving it for.

MARYLAND

Miriam B. and John C. Paisley, of Baltimore, to the Baltimore Sun:

"Again today you print another editorial urging passage of UMT. You say 'It is preferable to the draft for the long year-after-year pull.' America should not draft men year after year, indefinitely. Neither should we build up a large military reserve. Those were the two main features of the German and Japanese systems which we condemn so strongly.

"The appetite of militarism is insatiable. Not satisfied with the fact that they have taken the overwhelming part of our Government for the last 12 years, caused more than 300,000 of our fine young men to be killed, killed millions of the people of other lands, used up colossal quantities of natural resources which cannot be replaced in a hundred years, and indoctrinated 15,000,000 of our young men with their devilish doctrine of brute force, they are now demanding a permanent guarantee that they may be allowed to indoctrinate all our boys at age 18 with their doctrine."

Israelis and Dutch Back World Trade Parley Set for Moscow

Leaders in the economic and political life of Israel and Holland are preparing for the world economic and trade conference which is scheduled to be held in Moscow during April. In London, a Labor Party leader told Parliament to examine the question of East-West trade from the economic view instead of from the political view.

TEL AVIV, Feb. 28. (Telepress).—Shlomo Rosen, one of the managers of the Israeli "Agricultural State Bank" and expert in the industrial development of communal settlements was elected chairman of the Israeli Preparatory Committee for the International Economic Conference scheduled to be held in Moscow in April. Dr. Moshe Sneh, member of Parliament, also belongs to the committee. Two other members of Parliament on the Committee, Aaron Zisling and Mordecai Bentov, are former Ministers of Agriculture and Labor respectively. Bentov is now chairman of the Parliamentary Economic Committee, of which Zisling is also a member. Among those who already showing interest are Prof. Hyman of the Haifa Technical High School, expert in chemical technology; Joseph Asriel, owner of one of the biggest printing enterprise here.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 28 (Telepress).—The Dutch press writes of the growing desire of Netherland commercial circles to trade with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. Trade with these countries, writes the right-wing paper Het Vaderland is much more advantageous than trade with the United States.

LONDON, Feb. 28 (Telepress).—Speaking in Parliament on Feb. 20 Labor Member of Parliament Harold Wilson asked the government to look into the question of East-West trade "from the trading point of view of this country and not the international political point of view." "I suggest," said Wilson, "to the President of the Board of Trade that the time has now come for a thorough expert practical review of the ban on exports to Eastern Europe." Wilson drew Parliament's attention to the fact that during the past two or three years about 350,000 standards of timber—the equivalent of 250,000 houses—had been imported from the Soviet Union and that during 1948-1950 Eastern Europe has provided about one-third of Brittain's fodder.

Ickes' Letter Stressed Peril Of Smith Act

The late Harold Ickes predicted that the coming Smith Act case of 16 Communist leaders in New York, scheduled to open Monday, "may well prove to be one of the most important constitutional lawsuits of our time," it was disclosed yesterday. The letter was written to Harold I. Cammer, a New York attorney who had been appointed by the court to help defend the Communists.

The letter to Cammer, written on Aug. 2 last, followed a telegram from Ickes dated July 29 in which he declared he was "concerned as a lawyer and disturbed as a citizen by the trend and implications in the recent cases that we have discussed."

The letter and telegram followed a visit paid Ickes at his summer residence at Southwest Harbor, Maine, by Cammer, John T. McTernan, one of the two attorneys now in the case, and Abraham L. Pomerantz, who was appointed by the court as a defense counsel for a brief period. Expressing deepest concern over the constitutional issues involved and the need to obtain leading counsel, Ickes regretfully bowed out because of his age and precarious state of health. His correspondence already indicated a tragic premonition of impeding death, which came to him last month.

Texts of the letter and telegram were made public yesterday by the 16 defendants. Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, one of the 16, said:

"Even at this 11th hour, we are hopeful that some additional members of the bar, in the tradition of Harold Ickes, Wendell Willkie and Andrew Hamilton, will come forward to assist in the defense of the constitutional rights of Communist defendants."

Excerpts from Ickes' letter will be found on page 5.

ALBANY LOBBY TUESDAY TO CONTINUE FIGHT FOR BIANCHI'S JOBLESS AID BILL

Scores of unionists will return to Albany next Tuesday to "demand action and not lip service on the Hughes-Brees Law," the United Labor Action Committee declared yesterday. The announcement of the mass delegation came in an open letter to Sen. John F. Hughes, Republican and co-author of the reactionary law, who sought to cover up his opposition to a repeal bill by a red-baiting attack on the ULAC on the Senate floor Wednesday.

Aaron D. Schneider, Leon Straus and Esther Letz, ULAC officers told Hughes:

"You may think that the red herring sounds good in the Senate, Mr. Hughes, but it won't sound so good to the scores of trade unionists who are coming back to the state capital."

Round-trip tickets for the delegation to Albany are available at $10 at the Committee's offices, 210 W. 50th St., JUdson 6-4922, a spokesman said.

Vito Marcantonio, state chairman of the American Labor Party, declared yesterday:

"With 250,000 workers unemployed in New York City alone, with relief rolls climbing, with the cost-of-living price index at a new all-time high of 189.1 percent, the double-talking bi-partisan political fakers are trying to cover up their betrayal of working men and women by smears and political witch-hunts.

"The fight for the Bianchi bill to wipe the Hughes-Brees law off the books and to increase unemployment insurance benefits has just begun."

Tobin Swings To Kefauver

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Daniel J. Tobin, president of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, who several months ago favored Truman, has expressed his support for Sen. Estes Kefauver for the presidency of the United States.

Tobin, who heads the AFL's largest union, with a membership of a million, writes his latest opinion in the union's official journal. He was head of the Democratic Party's labor committee for each of Roosevelt's campaigns.

"We have so many penny-ante boodlers—I should call them thieves—that it is necessary to have another cleanup," writes Tobin.

29 NOTABLES DEMAND HALT TO REARMAMENT OF NAZIS

A halt to the rearming and renazification of Western Germany was demanded by twenty-nine prominent Americans, sponsors of the National Delegates Assembly for Peace, the date for which has been shifted to April 1, in Washington.

"The great danger is war, and the danger spot is Germany," declared the Rt. Rev. Walter Mitchell, retired Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Arizone, in announcing his support of the Washington Assembly.

Bishop Mitchell wrote the committee: "The great danger is not really communism—but war, and the danger spot is Germany. Why shouldn't our leaders urge the UN to propose complete disarmament of all Germany, the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Germany, constant inspection to see that Germany never rearms, and when the right time comes, let all Germans vote to decide what kind of government they want."

The Washington Assembly will mark the first national tallying of signatures on petitions calling for an immediate conference and a peace agreement among the five mkajor powers, the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, France and the New China.

Other prominent Americans joining the list of sponsors include: Mrs. Charlotta Bass, chairman of the Sojourners for Peace and Freedom and former publisher of the California Eagle, Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, former governmental secretary of the Virgin Islands; Rev. Edward McGawan, noted Negro Methodist clergyman and Prof. John Wild of Harvard University.

Initial sponsors include: Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, Executive Secretary, Episcopal League for Social Action; Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, honorary chairman of the American Peace Crusade; Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, Prof. Emeritus of Hebrew Union College; Dr. Celmentina J. Paolone, chairman of the American Women for Peace; and Fred Stover, president Iowa Farmers Union.

Also Paul Robeson, world famous artist and spokesman for peace; Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins, NAACP official and Republican Party leader, Columbia, S. C.; Prof. Joseph Fletcher, theologian and religious leader; Prof. Philip Morrison, nuclear physicist; Ernest DeMaie, President District Council 8, United Electrical Workers, Chicago; Rev. Charles A. Hill, Chairman Michigan Peace Council and Vice President National Baptist Convention; Rev. William B. Spofford, editor, The Witness; Hugh Bryson, President National Union Marine Cooks & Stewards.

Offices of the Preparations Committee for the National Delegates Assembly for Peace in Washington are at 125 W. 72 St., New York City, 3rd floor. Copies of the Call and other material may be secured there.

'16' ASK FOR 30-DAY DELAY IN SMITH ACT TRIAL HERE

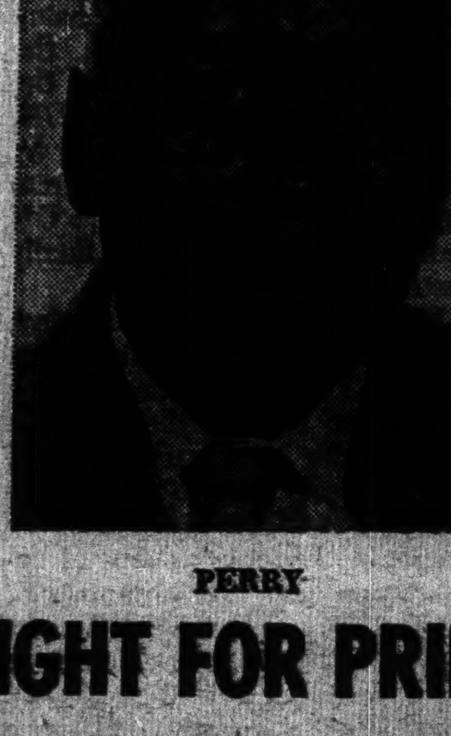
The 16 working class leaders who face trial Monday under the Smith Act moved in Federal Court yesterday for a 30-day postponement on grounds that they "have not had sufficient time to prepare adequately for their defense in general."

At the same time, they filed two additional motions which will be argued Monday:

- Requesting an order to direct the prosecutor to comply with a previous order to permit the defense to inspect exhibits, documents, books and other materials presented to the indicting Grand Jury.
- Requesting the right to travel outside the jurisdiction of the court for seven of the defendants.

Along with the motions, there

(Continued on Page 6)



PERRY

PERRY VOWS FIGHT FOR PRINCIPLES OF WORKINGCLASS, CP AT SMITH ACT TRIAL

By HARRY RAYMOND

"We will fight as best we can to uphold the honor, program and principles of the American workingclass and our party," Pettis Perry, one of the 16 New York Smith Act victims who faces trial Monday in Foley Square Courthouse, told a large Brownsville neighborhood meeting Wednesday night.

Perry, alternate member of the Communist Party national committee, was principal speaker. The meeting, attended by 300 persons, was the largest held in Thatford Ave. Empire Hall in years. It was under auspices of the Brownsville Civil Rights Congress and supported the CRC "We Charge Genocide" petition to the United Nations.

"We will be tried more often in the newspaper headlines than in the courts," Perry declared. "But the thing that is going to count is the jury of yourselves, the jury of public opinion. . . . Together we can smash the Smith Act."

The people can help, he said by:

- Developing in every shop, organization and union a big campaign for repeal of the Smith Act
- Launching at once a campaign for amnesty by July 4 for Eugene Dennis, Communist Party general secretary, and his co-leaders of the Communist Party, victims of the first Smith Act trial, now serving five-year prison sentences.
- Observing the trial in the courtroom and reporting back to the people facts of the frameup and the fight against it. "We want to see more than the FBI in that courtroom," he said.
- Helping raise money to finance the defense. He pointed out one of the heaviest expenses of the trial will involve daily purchase of the trial record at $1 a typewritten page.

Perry said that there would be no Smith Act trial if the Communist Party gave up its fight for Negro rights, for peace, against

(Continued on Page 6)

UPSTATE STEEL WORKERS ARE FED UP WITH SPEEDUP PLAN

By DAVID BENSON

BUFFALO, Feb. 28.—The steelworkers in this heavy industry area of New York State that hugs Lake Erie had not heard much about the slowdowns and stoppages in the country's other steel centers. But that did not mean they were lagging behind in similar actions, and over the same basic issues—the speedup incentive plans and the failure to win timely redress of their grievances through the regular machinery.

And like their fellow workers in the other areas, the men at Republic and Bethlehem here had little good to say of the union's latest postponement of the national strike deadline. The remark of one Republic open hearth worker was typical of expressions here, as well as of the other steel areas this reporter has visited.

"I hate like anything to strike," he said. "But I'm for the demands of the union. Every time we postpone we're that much further away from winning. We ought to get the damn thing over with."

COMPARISON

And increasingly one hears comparisons between what the men consider the militant tactics of John L. Lewis and what I heard so many call the "soft" methods of Philip Murray.

No worker who knows the brutal arrogance of the steel trusts believes you can get anywhere except by militant actions. The stoppages and slowdowns, virtually all of them without official sanction and often in defiance of union instructions, show how the workers feel toward the corporations.

The biggest company here is Bethlehem, whose plant at nearby Lackawanna has some 15,000 workers. Republic has some 3,500 workers although it has nine open hearth and two blast furnaces. Most of Republic's Buffalo steel output is rolled elsewhere.

Some figures for Bethlehem, the area's pace-setter, tell the story of why the men keep fighting back with militant actions. In 1943, the peak year of World War II, the Bethlehem Steel Corp. turned out 13 million tons of steel with 289,232 on its payroll. In 1950 it surpassed the 1943 mark, turning out 15.1 million tons — but

(Continued on Page 6)

Penn. CP Pays Tribute to Miss Pennypacker

The Communist Party of Eastern Pensylvania yesterday paid tribute to Miss Anna M. W. Pennypacker, who died last week, as a "valiant champion of democracy, an implacable enemy of fascism, oppression and war.

Signed by Edward E. Strong, chairman, and Robert Klonsky, secretary, the statement said, in part.

"Anna Pennypacker helped expose the frameup of the national leaders of the Communist Party, and clearly saw the Smith Act as the wedge that would destroy our Bill of Rights.

"She was also in the forefront of the campaign of some two million Pennsylvanians who voiced their opposition to the Pechan and Musmanno Bills. As a Trustee of the CRC bail fund, she helped fight for the freedom of Steve Nelson.

"She fought to protest our First Amendment, the right of all citizens to free speech, press and assembly, from detruction by McGrath's and Hoover's corrupt Department of Justice. It was for this reason that she became chairman of the Philadelphia Freedom of the Press Association, shortly before her death."

Immigration Men Harass Citizens

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born noted yesterday that the Immigration and Naturalization Service is harassing naturalized citizens requesting information and interviews.

"Behind this request for an interview lies no good purpose," said Abner Green, executive secretary of the committee. "The Immigration Service is fully aware it has no jurisdiction over naturalized citizens.

"There are only two reasons behind these letters and phone calls. One is to intimidate the naturalized citizen through subtle threats to gain information from him which will lead to denaturalization proceedings. The other is to intimidate the naturalized citizen into giving information regarding another person or organization. In other words, to make the person a stoolpigeon.

"There is only one rule to remember: Answer no questions until you have first contacted your civil rights organization or an attorney."

Japan's Bankers Only Supporters Of Rearmament

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—The only Japanese who favor U.S. rearming Japan are the men on the Kabuto-cho, Tokyo's Wall Street, it was indicated in Tokyo dispatch to the Chicago Tribune Feb. 16 by Walter Simmons.

Simmons reported "fantastic profits" being split up on the Kabuto-cho as "the result of the 1951 Korean war boom."

These high profits are wrung from Japanese workers who produced $500,000,000 in war equipment purchased by the U. S. for Korea and another $50,000,000 in supplies to build up Okinawa as a war base.

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World of Labor

by George Morris

IAM Head Frankly For a "Benevolent" Imperialism

A. J. HAYES, president of the International Association of Machinists, headlines his piece in the March issue of the Machinists' Monthly Journal," "Imperialism We Can Well Afford." He preaches to his members on the wonders of the "Point Four" program of the Truman administration for "underdeveloped" countries.

Hayes is one of the labor leaders most loved among corporation executives because he thinks as they do. He is most favorably mentioned in the business journals. As a member of the Wage Stabilization Board, representing the AFL, he is at present trying to preserve the wage freeze by pushing for a formula that would tie wage raises to higher productivity. Having followed the IAM journal, I find there is no better Charlie McCarthy for Wall Street's foreign policy than A. J. Hayes. So when a gentleman of that sort headlines his sermon "Imperialism We Can Well Afford" he is giving a frank expression of his innermost feelings.

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HAYES, of course, gives us the usual tripe picturing "Point Four" as a benevolent program to help the peoples of Asia, Africa and other areas populated by colonial or semi-colonial subjects, and to safeguard them from the "evils" of Communism. Hayes' heart goes out to the peoples of those countries. He weeps over the fact that in most of these lands "they had not within their cultural framework a free democratic trade union movement." If they had they would not be so "concerned" with "defending themselves against the schemes of the Cominform."

Fortunately for the billion or more people over whom Hayes weeps they don't have much of what the IAM head calls "free" unionism. They have not had too many imperialist tools of the Hayes type to contend with, and many of those they had were flushed down the drain of history. That is why these colonial and semi-colonial peoples are on the march today, with the People's Republic of China as their model.

While the Truman administration and its helpers in the labor movement are preaching "Point 4" nonsense, the peoples of India are marching with seven-league boots towards freedom.

AS I READ Hayes' tripe, however, the thought occurred to me, what right does he have to talk of "free" unionism? What right has he to talk of "freedom" and "dignity" for the peoples in colonial and semi-colonial countries?

The IAM is a white-supremacist run organization. Since 1888 until three years ago, it barred Negroes from membership and its leaders, among them Hayes, fought with every means at their command against repeated convention resolutions to lift the bar.

The union's executive board quietly decided to lift the ban and did not even have the decency to make it public. The IAM leaders made the move only so they could wave the anti-Negro ban where, for the purposes of raiding other unions, they would have to win the votes of Negro workers. But in actual practice, the IAM remains about as lily-white as any union in the country.

THE IAM has always operated under the theory that machine shop trades are "white men's trades." It has sheltered some of the worst Klan elements under its constitution. During World War II, for example, one Alifas, head of the union's federal division, devoted a whole issue of the IAM Washington bulletin to his fight for whites-only washrooms.

So it comes with ill grace for the head of the IAM to come forward as a benefactor of the "non-caucasian" peoples in the world—peoples who have not even been eligible for membership in his union.

But we are indebted to Hayes for frankly calling "Point 4" what it is—IMPERIALISM. He frankly argues for this imperialism. He calls it a benevolent type of imperialism, as distinguished from the British-French-Belgian-Dutch type. But, as we noted in another column recently, this is only sales talk for an imperialism that came later on the scene and is scheming for an "open door" where other imperialists had been long established. "Point 4" is supposed to furnish the key for that scheme.

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

'Agreements on Paper' Cover Real Lisbon Aims

THE LISBON CONFERENCE of the ministers of 15 governments was so blatantly a conspiracy to instigate war that we shall now be deluged with the honeyed words of the conspirators, with the intention of quieting our fears and suspicions and persuading us to swallow the entire thing. Mr. Acheson, who must be accounted one of the most able of imperialism's masters of the art of humbug, can be expected to tell us that Lisbon merely furthered the North Atlantic Treaty's professed aims, namely, aims "to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilization of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law." All this we now know, is the imperialists' devious way of saying that they, the imperialists, have organized a gang to maintain imperialism and extend it.

However, if a majority of the American people are merely suspicious of Acheson's maneuvers, it is a case of delayed reaction, like that of the man who, having been stopped at pistol point in the middle of the night by a stranger, seen the stranger knock down his wife, go through his pockets and raise a blackjack over his head, finally decided that he was being robbed. Where the situation is cause for alarm and corrective action, mere suspicion is too late and too little. And on the left-of-center, there is even a tendency to pooh-pooh the imperialists' maneuvers, and to talk of "paper agreements" as if such agreements have not the slightest chance of being realized, indeed, as if what happened at Lisbon does not almost immediately affect the living standards, liberties and peace prospects of every American family.

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THESE IMMEDIATE EFFECTS are not inconspicuous. Once we grasp the fact that the conspirators plan to spend 300 billion dollars in the next three years to arm and equip 100 divisions, establish a force of 4,000 fighting planes and huge sea armadas, build another ring of air bases on the fringe of the People's Democracies and the Soviet Union, and carry out the conversion of the economies of all participating countries to the production chiefly of armaments and munitions, the real meaning of those "paper agreements" begin to register. This will mean, quite obviously, a reduction in the living standards of every people involved, and an acceleration of the processes of fascisization in every one of these countries. Simply to translate what this means in terms of prices, wages, and the Bill of Rights is sufficient to warrant our grave concern.

Acheson and the rest will repeat the old lies about the NATO being merely a regional defense organization in full accord with the United Nations Charter and Organization. But when we look at Turkey and Greece and the other members of the NATO, at ourselves, for instance, we can see it is not regional in any sense of the word, but a global war alliance, since the territories of the members, who include all the colony-exploiting powers, cover the world. And rather than being in accord with the UN, the NATO is—in the estimate of the conspirators—superior to the UN, and furthermore, a means by which the principle of great power unity inherent in the UN could be subverted and finally destroyed.

What is even more alarming, however, is the implicit import of the Lisbon meeting. The plain fact is that the German Army under Nazi leadership will be revived, and German imperialism will be given the top place in Europe as an armament producer and organizer of aggression. Moreover, Fascist Spain will now become a de facto member of the NATO. And all this means that once more the world is confronted with a reactionary Axis, comprising not only the remnants of the old fascist Axis, but the pro-fascist forces in the main capitalist countries.

The ultimate targets of this conspiracy, which the conspirators do not bother to hide, are said to be the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies and People's China. But the immediate targets, as developments will show, are the colonial peoples and the working masses in the NATO countries, including our own.

Press Roundup

THE MIRROR's front-page headline reads "Exclusive: A Great Suicide Photo—See Center Fold." And on the two center pages of the paper the reader finds this "great" picture of a man hurtling to his death. Was there ever a more revealing example of the capitalist press' utter contempt for human life? Was there an uglier instance of gloating over human suffering, of profiteering sensationalism to sell papers? And is there any doubt that socialism, with its concepts of peace and human dignity, must triumph over the inhumanity of capitalism?

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THE COMPASS' I. F. Stone assails Ridgway's censorship of Korean truce facts and recalls Herald-Tribune correspondent Marguerite Higgins' acknowledgement that capitalist press reports "had to depend for many hours each day on information given by Communist newspapermen to their Allied colleagues."

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THE NEWS, which is usually candid about Wall Street's failure to line up West Europe for a new war, has decided to "feel encouraged" by the NATO conference just concluded in fascist Portugal.

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THE HERALD TRIBUNE's Walter Lippmann has a style infinitely more elegant than the News. But Lippmann is as one with the News in gushing over the "inspiring" and "unexpected" success of the pro-war parley in Lisbon. It was such a "relief," says Lippmann, that the conference was not wrecked over the issue of immediate West German rearmament, thereby marking a "return to political and moral realities." Mr. Lippmann neglects to mention that the only possible return to political and moral realities by the Wall Street bloc entails a scrapping of the arms program and the acceptance of an a-bomb ban and a five-power peace pact.

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THE TIMES professes to believe that Churchill's revelations of a secret pro-war deal between the old Attlee government and Washington disprove the charges by many Britons that U. S. circles are "hungering for an all-out war against China." But, of course, Churchill's admissions not only confirm the charges but also offer renewed proof of the shameless betrayal of the Labor rank and file by the top bureaucracy of their party.

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THE WORLD-TELEGRAM has a complaint. "Indonesia . . . is rich. But we forced some $10,000,000 on that country. So last week the government of Indonesia had to resign as a result of parliamentary criticism of the American donation." Please, the Telegram begs, let's not "embarrass other governments to death with dollars." As we know, the Telegram is in favor of less embarrassing gifts—like napal jelly bombs for the children of Korea.

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THE POST's Marquis Childs reports that the French imperialists "have sent up an urgent distress call" in Indo-China. But does this suggest to the Post writer that colonial oppression is doomed, and with it Washington's subsidizing of this oppression? No, Childs is all for more U. S. arms for France.—R. E.

COMING in the weekend WORKER
ONE MAN'S PEACE CRUSADE

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THE PARLEY AT HOTEL THERESA

THE TIME WAS never more ripe than now for the National Negro Trade Union Conference scheduled for tomorrow morning (Saturday) in Harlem's Hotel Theresa.

The fact that the conference is called and indorsed by national leaders of both the AFL and the CIO makes it possible to develop in both trade union centers a united fight for the rights of Negro workers.

This conference, despite the intentions of some of its leaders to make "Communism" an issue equal to Ku Klux Klan terror and jimcrow jobs, will have to address itself to the real problems confronting the Negro workers and the Negro people. These have already been spelled out by those Negro and white trade unionists who have launched a campaign for 100,000 new jobs and a real FEPC backed by action in factories and shops. For the promised war bonanza has not come to the Negro workers. Industries where Negroes, through a long struggle, have won the right to work are daily being cut back in favor of the newer industries producing for the Truman war program. And recent surveys show that the firms holding 50 percent of the present war contracts either refuse to hire Negro workers are hiring them as menials.

So, while some of the conference leaders like A. Philip Randolph, president of the AFL Botherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; James E. Carey, president, CIO-IUE; Willard Townsend, president, CIO Transport Service Employees, and Lewis Hines, AFL legislative representative, indicate they would like to make "Communism" the issue before the conference, the delegates should stick to the facts of life.

It is hoped that this timely conference will keep in mind during its deliberations the really pressing needs of the Negro people and take steps to halt the persistent attacks on Negroes who refuse to accept the jimcrow way of life. President Truman, who will soon go for a vacation to a Florida stained with innocent Negro blood, should be reminded of his sworn duty to uphold the Constitution and the constitutional rights of Negro, as well as white citizens. The attacks of the Truman Administration on Negro leaders parallels with "legal "clubs bludgeons of the Klan.

Why was Dr. W. E. B. DuBois arrested and tried as a "foreign agent"? Why is Paul Robeson held under "house arrest"? Why is William L. Patterson, the Civil Rights Congress leader, and compiler of the factual indictment against Negro murders, "We Charge Genocide," being tried for "contempt" by the government while the Dixiecrat who called him a black s - - o - b - - - -" is not criticized? Why is Benjamin J. Davis in prison and steps taken by the government to imprison Pettis Perry, Claudia Jones and Ben Careathers for daring to oppose the Truman policies?

As a result of this anti-Communist hysteria, Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, was reportedly told that his bid for a labor stoppage against Florida terror was "pro-Communist" by a meeting of CIO vice-presidents.

Considering all of this, Patterson's appeal for unity, in the name of the Civil Rights Congress, should be heeded.

"Let us end once and for all the pitting of Negro against Negro. . . .

"Let us solidify the alliance with our white worker brothers and sisters and abolish every form of jimcrow. . . ."

The persecutions against which Patterson calls for unity should indicate one thing to the Negro Trade Union Conference—that governmental and other efforts are being made to stifle and choke off the militant Negro spokesmen while terror stalks the land and housing and job jimcrow increases the hazards of living in the Negro ghettoes.

It is for these reasons that the conference scheduled for tomorrow morning is timely. We hope those attending will rise to the opportunity afforded by it to formulate a program to meet the grave dangers confronting the Negro people and their labor movement. Negro leaders are paying with their lives in the fight for simple democracy; an equal determination on the part of organized labor can build a force for freedom in these United States before which the Dixiecrats and their Wall Street allies would have to give ground.

A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.

Harold Ickes' Letter on The Smith Act Cases

THE INNER CONFLICT with which the late Harold L. Ickes last summer weighed the question whether his health would permit him to defend the Smith Act defendants whose trial is scheduled to begin in New York Monday is movingly described in Ickes' historic letter of Aug. 2, 1951 to Harold L. Cammer, New York labor attorney.

The letter throws light on Ickes' habits and interests, as well as his concern for civil liberties. It was manifestly difficult for him to turn down the suggestion that he represent the Communist defendants, and the letter reveals Ickes almost arguing with himself as he considers his age, his health, his family, his duties towards the Indians and the tidal oil lands, as well as his plans to write a book largely concerning his experiences as Secretary of the Interior.

Yet Ickes concludes that the preservation of American liberty, threatened by the Smith Act trials, is more important than any of his other concerns. It is only his health and his age, he says, that makes him reluctantly refuse and he expresses the hope that prominent and conservative lawyers will come forth to defend victims of the Smith Act.

His letter follows in part:

MY DISPOSITION is such that I cannot accept a responsibility in such an important matter as this without an expenditure of time and strength that I neither have nor could afford to expend, even if I possessed them. If it is argued, as has been done very effectively, that my name as one of the attorneys defending the accused would have a favorable effect, not only upon the public but upon the court trying the case, then it must be admitted that the part that I might play in the case would be subject to particular scrutiny. If I were representing, even with others better qualified, defendants under trial in a criminal case that is bound to have nationwide notoriety, I should be in the court doing my part from the beginning of the trial to its conclusion. Anything short of this might do the defendants more harm than good.

On Aug. 15 I will be six months past my 77th birthday. I am as well as one can expect to be at my age which, however, does not mean that I am as strong and vigorous and capable of sustained work, especially such intense work as would be involved in a trial of the case in question, as I was at 36 or 50 or even at 59, which was approximately my age when I was sworn in as Secretary of the Interior.

How much stress and strain I would be equal to without breaking under it I do not know, but I do know that last winter, for one reason or another, was the toughest on me physically that I can remember.

When I reached Southwest Harbor on June 26 I was in a stage of near-exhaustion. I have felt better up here but I am still not able to put in the hours or keep up the pace that only a few years ago was natural to me.

Not only should I have some concern on my own account about assuming too heavy a load, I feel that I owe something to my wife who is much younger than I and to our two children of whom one is a little over 10 and the other almost 12. I owe them something as a father that probably no one else, even with the best intentions in the world, could give them. I urge this as a factor that is entitled to consideration despite the fact that I also owe them whatever I am reasonably capable of doing in the way of help to preserve for them and their children the liberties that you and I have been able to enjoy, and felt the assurance of until the unfortunate majority opinion that was handed down by the Supreme Court in the earlier Communist case.

•

TO GO into this case would mean an abrupt readjustment of my life. Since leaving the government I have been trying to write a book upon which, for some time now, I have been able to make little, if any, progress. I have within my knowledge what I regard as important facts bearing upon the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations that I think the public should have.

The fact that I am not now known to the public as participating in any degree in public affairs does not mean that I have lost an interest which I have had since I was a student in college. During all of my adult life much of my time and effort have been devoted voluntarily to public causes. I am just one of those unfortunate persons who is built that way. One of my principal interests since I was a student in college has been the American Indian.

One of the proudest achievements of Interior during my tenure of office, it has seemed to me, was the Wheeler-Howard Indian Reorganization Act upon which John Collier and Nathan Margold worked with such sympathetic intelligence.

I was proud to have that Act passed during my incumbency. All of us hoped and believed that a new day was dawning for the victimized and mistreated American Indians. But we reckoned without taking into account what our successors in Interior would do to nullify and make a mockery of that Act.

Even Secretary Chapman, who was an Assistant Secretary during my administration, approved the Indian reorganization act, has become in my opinion, recreant to this most important trust of his office. Regretfully, I have had to tell him so.

THERE IS a domestic issue of great importance—from the point of view of the money involved, even of greater importance than that of the Indians. This is the question of off-shore oil. As you may know, it was I who, as Secretary of the Interior, finally got that question before the Supreme Curt. Now the oil interests and the states that once believed that these lands belonged to them are trying to annul any right, title or interest that the country as a whole in this newly discovered and immense wealth. . . .

I concede that both of them together are not as important as trying to rescue the First Amendment from the fate that may be in store for it, but I cannot take on anything new, vital to our American institutions though it be, without disengaging myself from the involments which I have voluntarliy

I am active in the fight to save public power from the encroachments of private power interests that have gained momentum lately. I am doing what I can to save our democratic institutions from the onslaughts of the McCarthys, the McCarrans and the Un-American Activities Committee of the House of Representatives. I feel it an obligation to follow foreign affairs closely.

HAROLD ICKES

While I have tried to keep out of active participation in politics since my resignation, the issues and the personalities in the 1948 campaign in the Nation and the 1950 campaign in New York were such that I felt that it was my duty to take an active part. And so it has gone.

I hope that you will see my situation and consider it sympathetically. It has not been my custom to run away from any fighting in the public interest. This is the most important issue that has been put to me for decision, at least of a public nature, during my lifetime. I dearly wish that I might engage in this desperate fight to protect our liberties from further whittling by a sinister and ruthless, although frightened, foe.

If I were 10 years younger I would take whatever risk might be involved and go in with you and those others who, I hope, will be willing to associate themselves with you and Messrs. McTernan and Pomerantz, together with General Taylor and you, if you feel that you can continue in the case, are fully qualified to do this job. It would not be right for me to cut in on the credit due you for what doing well an onerous job in behalf of the people. After all, at the best I could not contribute more than slacker service.

This is too long a letter to impose upon a busy man, but the proposal made to me was not one that called for a thought-less "yes" or "no."

Steel Workers

(Continued From Page 3)

with only 136,146 on the payroll.

These figures include the firm's shipyards, which are slow now. But they still leave a lot fewer workers in steel.

More tonnage in less time, and with fewer men doing the work. That's the story of Bethlehem, as well as of the other steel corporations. And that's why there are stoppages and slowdowns.

WAGE MOVEMENT

That's also why profits have zoomed. Wages have moved up only slightly (money wages not wages in terms of what they can buy), and only in those places where workers were placed on the incentive plan. But here a contradiction develops. Under the incentive plans generally wages move up when they are first placed into effect. But after a while most of the workers find they have to work like demons in a futile effort to earn a living wage.

That's why, as happened at Republic here, there are often stoppages by groups of workers to get on the incentive plan. And after they have been on the incentive for a while there are now actions against the speedup.

About eight months ago 1,500 men walked out of Republic's open hearths, shutting down the furnaces. The issue was the refusal of the company to increase the rates for hookers and cranemen although tonnage kept going up. The rest of the open hearth crews were on the incentive, but walked out in sympathy with those who weren't.

The issue was won but now there is restiveness against speedup which the incentive has brought. Only the top classifications on the open hearth, such as chargers and first and second helpers, are satisfied. But that's also typical of what has been happening in steel, the creation of a great gap in wages between the top skilled classification and the mass of the workers.

HIT HARDEST

And those who are hit hardest are the Negroes, who, as elsewhere, are among the most militant of the workers and constitute about 20 percent of the working force. Again the seniority unit system works to keep them in the worst jobs. In the open hearths, for example the seniority unit moves up from third helper.

The labor gangs in the pits, who also work in the open hearths, are another seniority unit. When there is an opening for third helper, the company is not required to move up a worker from the pit. And you can't advance to the better jobs in open hearth unless you start as a third helper, from which Negroes generally are barred, except for a few who are squeezed in during periods of labor scarcity, as in the last war.

Naturally it is the Negro workers who are strongest for widening the seniority system for promotions. But white workers are also strong for it, since it also serves to exclude great numbers of them from the higher classifications.

Workers here will tell you they are for all 22 demands of the union, but the emphasis is placed on a wage raise, time and one-half for Saturdays, double time for Sundays, improved vacation plans and shift differentials. They also want a change in grievance machinery, although they don't feel anything will happen on that score in the national negotiations.

As a Bethlehem shop steward put it, the men have "no confidence in the grievance procedure after the first step." After the first step the grievance is no longer handled by the men themselves in the particular department where the issue arose.

In Buffalo, as in Youngstown and Pittsburgh, there is nothing but condemnation of the Korean War. "They call it Truman's war," an old timer at Lackawanna said. "They're disgusted with it and they want it stopped."

Legion

(Continued From Page 1)

the whole circus," said Short.

Reps. Paul Kilday (D-Tex) and Edward Degraffenreid (D-Ala) spoke in support of the bill.

Degraffenreid urged his fellow southerners to support the measure, assuring them that it will be administered with "common sense" and that segregation will be practiced. He too would vote against it, he promised, if the House were to affix an amendment barring segregation in the operation of the UMT program.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) denounced UMT as "a a tragic and costly hoax of defeatism."

IMPELLITTERI IS ASKED WHY COP IS NOW HIS SPOKESMAN

Mayor Impellitteri was asked yesterday how it happened that he recently assigned a policeman to act as his spokesman.

The question was asked by Leon Straus, executive secretary, Jont Board Fur Dressers and Dyers Union, in a letter to the Mayor. Straus reminded the Mayor that when a delegation of six fur union officers went to City Hall Tuesday for an appointment they were met at the door by a cop who refused them admittance.

The group carried a resolution on behalf of 22,000 union members protesting an invitation for the fascist Mayor of Madrid, Spain, to visit New York as an honored guest.

"The people of New York did not vote for or elect any policemen as officials of our city," Straus said in his letter. "Nor did the people elect a Mayor so that he should invite Franco fascists to have the honor of visiting our great city."

Negro Unionists

(Continued From Page 1)

declared that polltaxer Rep. Rankin had so said.

Outright incitements to mob violence against the Negro leader were contained in the remark of Rep. Donald Jackson (R-Cal) who said that some loyal Americans might put words in Young's mouth. Young had objected to the constant practice of Dixiecrat counsel Tavenner's putting words in witnesses' mouths. This came after Young had read out in full the preamble of the NNLC adopted in Cincinnati and it went into the record.

He was charged during the course of his remarks with arousing hysteria, by Rep. Charles Patter (R-Mich), the auto companies' candidate for U. S. Senator.

Young replied, "You charge me with hysteria, I and my friends were not among the mob that went through the American Metal plant yesterday with a rope looking for John Cherveney. Those were your friends."

The Un-Americans asked him the usual loaded questions about Korea and Young replied:

"I didn't have any part of sending anyone to Korea. I have always fought totalitarianism. I was a Negro officer in the Air Corps and was arrested and held for three days in an Army camp because I tried to get a cup of coffee in a white officers' mess hall."

Asked by Rep. Jackson about whether he thought the Soviet Union and the United States could live in peace, Young replied that he thought they could exist peacefully side by side.

Rep. Jackson challenged Young to show any discrimination in California. Young replied that the NNLC has just broken jimcrow hiring practices on the key system railway in San Francisco two weeks ago, winning jobs for Negro workers; that they had just forced Sears Roebuck to hire Negro women for the first time in California.

Yesterday Fred Williams, UAW leader, Bohn Local 208; Paul Henley of UAW Dodge Local 3; Eleanor Maki, AFL school teacher, all white workers, joined with former Ford Local Negro leader Art McPhaul, now Civil Rights Congress secretary here, in refusing on the witness stand to cooperate in any way with the witchhunters.

All of them challenged the committee's purposes here and declared it a vicious foe of labor and the people.

Wayne University students are fighting against the House Un-American Committee's persecution of Lorraine Faxon.

A telegram demanding from Chairman John Wood that "her constitutional rights be preserved" was signed by 60 of her fellow-students. They asserted that the Committee's "investigation" of Wayne University is not in the best interests of the student body, and can only result in the further abridgement of academic freedom."

Leon Straus and Aaron Schneider, co-chairmen of the United Labor Action Committee, sent a wire yesterday to William Hood, secretary of the United Auto Workers Ford Local 600, "pledging full and unqualified support" to him, his co-leaders and his union, against the union-busting, witch-hunting attacks of the House Un-American Committee.

'16' Trial

(Continued From Page 3)

was filed in behalf of the 16 defendants a notice that they would challenge the entire panel of prospective jurors.

The motions were filed by defense attorneys John T. McTernan and Frank Serri, and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, and Pettis Perry, defendants acting as their own counsel. Prosecutor Myles Lane said he would oppose all the defense motions and move for an immediate trial Monday.

The case will be called in Room 318, U.S. Courthouse, Foley Sq. at 10:30 a.m. Monday. The case is then scheduled to be assigned to Judge Edward J. Dimock and moved to another courtroom.

The motion for postponement asserted that attorneys for the defendants will be unable, if compelled to go on trial Monday, "to carry out the obligations and responsibilities required in a defense of their clients." The motion further charged that the defendants would be deprived of due process under the 5th Amendment if compelled to face trial Monday.

In the motion for inspection of prosecution documents, the 16 said the prosecution had not fully complied with a previous court order. They said that instead of permitting the defendants to scan the documents, the prosecutor merely gave them a list of books and materials presented to the Grand Jury.

The motion asking for the right of some of the defendants to travel stated it was necessary for them to proceed to cities outside of New York to interview witnesses and make detailed preparations for their defense. Those for whom the travel motion was filled and the places they requested permission to go are:

Betty Gannett—St. Louis; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn—Western Pennsylvania; Marion Bachrach—Chicago and environs; Arnold Johnson—Ohio; George Blake Charney—Boston; Albert Lannon—Maryland; and Claudia Jones—Detroit and environs.

Perry

(Continued From Page 3)

anti-Semitism, for the needs of the workers.

"No matter how much we would talk about socialism," he stated, "there would be no indictments under the Smith Act if we gave up these fights. Norman Thomas talks about socialism. They don't indict him."

Perry warned no one should be fooled by statements of Justice Department officials that all they want to do is to jail the 51 currently indicted under the Smith Act. He recalled Attorney General McGrath predicted earlier he would jail 12,000 Americans under the act and that the government is already constructing a series of concentration camp prisons.

"They want to carry through such a program as Hitler carried through," Perry warned. "Then you will become a 'secret Communist' if you are willing to fight. If you fight for Negro rights, surely you are Communists. Communists are for three meals a day. So anyone can be called a Communist. And, so you see, I have a big Communist audience tonight."

Jack Hindus, business agent of the Fur Workers Union, discussing the Genocide petition, said: "We must wake up to a great danger to the Negro people, and therefore a danger to all of us."

"There is such a thing as genocide, because I saw it happen," said Mrs. Anna Boatright, executive secretary of the Henry Feilds Committee.

She told how she was standing on her stoop in Brooklyn, May 26, 1951, and saw the young Negro father Fields shot down in cold blood by a policeman.

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Reformatory Cancels Show Insulting Negro

MONROE, Wash., Feb. 28.—State reformatory officials agreed this week to remove caricatured "black-face signs advertising a show at the institution March 5-6-7, and pledged there would be no black-face in the performances.

Superintendant Earl Lee said the reformatory will never again schedule an anti-Negro "show" such as has been put on there in the past. The forthcoming entertainment, he said, will feature Negro and white youth singing and dancing—but without the insulting black-face make-up.

Lee also agreed to issue a Brotherhood Week statement to the local press placing the reformatory's administration in support of the principles of brotherhood.

The victory over bigotry climaxed a Civil Rights Congress campaign. Delegations to Lee and to Harold Van Eaton, director of public institutions in Olympia, sparked the drive.

• • •

Van Eaton at first told a Negro-white delegation of 12 persons that he saw nothing wrong with minstrel shows and that he himself had played in them. He asked the delegation whether it was wise to "make an issue" of the "show."

Mrs. Annie Nelson, chairman of the Skagit county CRC and head of the delegation, and Mrs. Wortha Campbell, Seattle Negro mother, pointed out that minstrelsy originated in slavery and is today a means of spreading the poisonous doctrine that the Negro people are "inferior" to whites.

Mrs. Campbell cited some of the outstanding contributions to American life and history made by Negroes and vigorously opposed "entertainments" which portray Negroes as "lazy and thieving and stupid."

When Van Eaton said that as a person of Scottish ancestry he had been able to laugh off jokes about his people, Mrs. Campbell pointed out:

"Yes, but you don't see signs in the restaurants that 'Scots can't eat here'."

Obviously impressed by the arguments of the delegation, Van Eaton pledged there would be no minstrel show at the reformatory.

When a second CRC delegation visited Lee he maintained there had been no black - face planned, and that the advertising signs showing anti-Negro stereotypes did not reflect the content of the entertainment. He said the signs would be taken down. He agreed also to discuss with his staff the possibility of inviting Negro ministers from time to time for religious services at the reformatory.

Japanese Woodcut Exhibit Tomorrow

WOMEN preventing arrest of union leaders at Takaogi coal mine strike, 1949, by Hiroharu Nii.

An important exhibition of contemporary Japanese Graphic Art will open tomorrow (Saturday) at 77 Fifth Ave. (bet. 15th & 16th St.).

The exhibit which will run for two weekends only, is sponsored by Nisei Progressives. Their announcement states:

"In Japan, the cultural workers are in the forefront of the struggle to preserve their rights of peaceful assembly and freedom of expression. They are among the six and a half million Japanese who have signed petitions for five-power peace negotiations.

"The Japanese Council to Promote Graphic Arts has sent 150 woodcuts. These show scenes of life in Japan today: the life of the peoples' movement for peace and democracy. Included in the exhibit are copies of 20 posters which were used in their struggle for an over-all peace treaty and against the rearmament of Japan.

"Also in the show are 35 greeting cards, collected by the Japanese Women's Democratic Club, for the women of the United States. Messages were signed by members of Parliament, the mayor of Kyoto, presidents and professors of universities and colleges, artists, writers, actors and actresses, scientists, Buddhist and Christian leaders and many Japanese women's organizations.

"These expressions of a broad Japanese peoples' peace movement are being shown for the first time in America."

• • •

The exhibit will be open on the following days:

March 1 (this Sat.)—1 to 10 p.m.
March 2 (Sun.) 1 to 10 p.m.
March 8 (Sat.)—1 to 10 p.m.
March 9 (Sun.)—1 to 7 p.m.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Rating the Olympic Track and Fielders

THE PUBLISHER of "Track and Field News," Bert Nelson, has broken into print with his guesses on the men's track and field events at the forthcoming Olympic Games. The actual order of finishes at Helsinki in July are not very likely to conform to anyone's February forecast, but Nelson's brave attempt does hold a certain interest since the man obviously knows more than most of us about international track and field stars, and his listings give one of the first estimates of Soviet possibilities.

There is, of course, a tremendous curiosity about the caliber of Soviet athletes, who are coming into their first Olympics. It's generally conceded that the women from the big country of socialism will run off with just about all the points in sight. Soviet soccer teams are rated tops, or thereabouts, by followers of that most international of games, which is a major event at the Olympics. The boxers have been called the best in Europe by European coaches. The basketballers, by the way they romped through the European tourney at Paris, seem good for second place points anyhow. It's pretty well understood that in wrestling, gymnastics, weightlifting and rifle shooting Soviet teams will be in serious contention. There are record holders in swimming. Little is known here about Soviet potential in the other Olympic events, rowing, yachting, diving, water polo, equestrian, cycling and canoeing.

As for the men's track and field events, where this country traditionally piles up its decisive points with its splendid Negro and white stars, mainly from the colleges, the Soviets are not generally figured for much.

Anyhow, the man in the "Track and Field News," who is probably working off up to the minute time and distance charts, sees them knocking off a point of two on the cinders at that.

His guesswork has the following Soviet finishers:

Vladimir Sukharyev third in the sprint (100 meters) behind Golliday of US and McDonald-Bailey of Trinidad (Great Britain).

Vladimir Kazanksev and Mikhail Saltykov first and second in the 3,000 meter steelpechase.

Yuri Lituyev and Tomofoy Lunyev second and fourth in the 400 meter hurdles (Moore of US the winner).

Leonid Sherbakov fifth in the hop, step and jump. (The Da Silva brothers of Brazil finishing one-two.)

Heine Lipp third in the shot put. (Fuchs of US first.)

•

A Four Second Correction

FOUR READERS with better offhand memories than myself either wrote or phoned to correct the time in which Joe Louis KO'd Max Schmeling 14 long years ago come June. A typical note:

"Dear Mr. R.—Am in complete agreement with your "Louis over Dempsey" column. Just one correction: Louis KO'd Schmeling in 2:04 not 2:08 as you stated. A minute point to be sure, but the memory of that devastating KO is still so vivid in my memory that I have never forgotten the exact time. . . . A Reader."

Checked back in the old dusty files and there it was. Two minutes and four seconds of the first round. And since my error gave the Nazi Schmeling four more seconds on his feet against the man he had sneered at as an "untermensch," I am simply delighted to make the correction.

The memory of that devastating KO is still vivid in my memory too, even if the exact time slipped away. I can remember practically every punch of that electrifying event before 80,000 wildly celebrating fans (minus some few hundred stunned Nazis who barely got their field glasses up in time). And if I hadn't done it at least three times through the years since I'd recall the fight again blow by blow. (A subtle invitation to interested readers to say go ahead, do it again. Won't take much urging either these pre-baseball dog days.)

•

Archie Moore . . . and the New York Post

ARCHIE MOORE, the uncrowned light-heavyweight champion who is jimcrowed out of his rightful shot at the crown by "White Hope" Jack Kearns and his cheese champion Joey Maxim, easily beat the rugged young Jimmy Slade Tuesday night in St. Louis and over TV in what certain people hoped would be an upset win for Slade. By certain people I do mean Kearns, Dewey's latest phony boxing commissioner, and IBC matchmaker Al Weill, who are under increasing pressure to answer the question "Why doesn't Moore get into the Garden and why doesn't he get the title shot?"

If anyone thinks we are writing of Archie Moore too often, let him remember that nobody can possibly get as tired of reading about this injustice as Moore himself is tired of being given the run around. Boxing is a tough way to make a living. You have to live in a way to stay in rigid shape, and when you fight you get hit by punches and it hurts. The reward held out for someone good enough is a chance to hit the top. Moore has more than proven himself good enough and he can't get his chance. He is now 34, not young for a fighter, and has never cashed in adequately for his talents.

Moore started as an amateur right here in New York, his home town, but has had to do almost all his fighting elsewhere. He has been obviously the best around at his weight at least six years, since the war. He has had 17 defeats in 16 busy years of fighting as a pro, winning 69 of his 128 bouts by KO. He reversed every one of those 17 defeats in later fights except one by Ezzard Charles, who went into the heavyweights. He has had to range far out of his weight class to get matches, recently giving away 40 pounds to Abel Cestac of South America and winning. He has fought too often to be fully effective all the time. He will fight any one of the light-heavyweights, Matthews for the right to fight Maxim, Maxim directly, and take them on all over again after he licks them. When I asked him recently how long he would need to be ready for Maxim, he thought about it for a minute and said:

"Just two weeks."

If you asked Al Weill why Moore isn't fighting in the Garden, that fat phony will say, "He's so good nobody will fight him." This is certainly a new way of keeping a man from being champ. What does the word champion mean, someone who is not good? Today it's "too good." Yesterday they probably said "Not good enough." Tomorrow they'll say "He's too old." It all adds up to a jimcrow disgrace that fans should not tolerate.

Moore won't get much help from the "liberal" New York Post. In yesterday's boxing write, Al Buck had the gall to write "The champion (Maxim) will fight anybody for money."

SOVIET FILMS REFLECT EPOCH-MAKING PROGRESS OF WOMEN UNDER SOCIALISM

By DAVID PLATT

It has been pointed out to me by some of my fellow staff members, and I agree, that my reply to reader J.S.'s criticism (in Tuesday's issue) of a "male-supremacist" scene in the brilliant Soviet film "Dream Of A Cossack" might imply that women in the land of socialism have to fight male supremacy exactly as women under capitalism.

This, of course, is not so. The Soviet Government unlike ours, guarantees equal rights to women.

In fact, the very nature of Socialist society in which classes and exploitation are abolished, insures their enjoyment of full equality with men in all areas of the nation's life.

Under capitalism, equal rights for women constitute at best a demand to be fought for and continuous struggle is essential to defend even those rights that are enacted into law.

"Not a trace of inequality between men and women before the law has been left in Soviet Russia," Lenin said 34 years ago. This was one year after the great Russian Revolution of 1917.

"Freedom and Equality for Women" was one of the immortal slogans of that world-shaking event along with "All Power to the Soviets," "Land to Peasants," "Peace to Nations."

One of the first measures of the young Socialist state when it was founded in November, 1917, was the abolition of the legal inequality of women.

All the thinking of Marxists on the Woman Question during the past century is today concentrated in Articles 122 and 137 of the Soviet Constitution.

Article 122 states: "Women in the U.S.S.R. are accorded equal rights with men in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life. The possibility of exercising these rights of women is ensured by affording women equally with men the right to work, payment for work, rest and leisure, social insurance and education, and by state protection of the interests of mother and child, maternity leave with pay, and the provision of a wide network of maternity homes, nurseries and kindergartens."

Article 137 states: "Women have the right to elect and be elected on equal terms with men."

• • •

The Soviet Government pays particular attention to the progress of women in the rural areas.

As far back as the 17th Soviet Communist Party Congress in 1934 Stalin noted with pleasure the "increased activity of the women collective farmers in social and organizational work." There were in that year 6,000 women chairman of collective farms. More than 60,000 were members of management boards of collective farms. There were 28,000 group leaders, 100,000 branch organizers, 9,000 managers of collective farm dairies, 7,000 tractor drivers. These figures have multiplied enormously since that time.

The Soviet films of collective farm life richly express the new position of women in a socialist society.

In the gay comedy, "Cossacks of the Kuban," one of the leading characters is a woman manager of a collective farm.

In "Dream of a Cossack" a central theme is the growth of a young farm woman to a position of leadership in the community.

Of course one might honestly debate whether the evolution of every character in a Soviet film is fully realized by the writer and director.

There is no denying that one of the minor women characters in "Dream Of A Cossack" is weakly drawn, but to magnify this defect to the point where it overshadows the Socialist attitude toward women in the picture is wrong.

Reader J.S.'s criticism and my reply of agreement with her, though not intended that way, lumps this film, in which women are portrayed with dignity and respect, in the same category with the male-supremacist and dehumanized films coming out of Hollywood.

Dance to Aid Defense Of Roosevelt Ward

The Distributive clubs of Labor Youth League are sponsoring a dance tomorrow night (Sat.) at the Penthouse, 18 Astor Pl. to raise funds for Roosevelt Ward, Jr., framed Negro youth leader. There will be music by Bill Bentley's Starlighters. Admission $1 in advance, $1.25 at door.

UMT Protested at CCNY Campus Meeting

A City College campus meeting of 250 students yesterday, at the college flagpole, heard speakers in opposition to the Universal Military Training bill. The meeting collected 150 signatures on postcards and telegrams, to be sent to Congress, protesting against UMT.

Among the speakers were the Rev. Jack McMichael, executive secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Action, and Joe Krevisky, secretary of the American Youth Peace Crusade. Earl Robinson sang. A question period on peace followed.

Teachers Assail Staff Relations Group's Report

The report by the Board of Education's Marshall Committee on Staff Relations has "produced the same old company union chestnut," it was declared yesterday by Abraham Lederman, president, and Rose Russell, legislative representative, of the Teachers Union.

The union pointed out the report reaffirms the position that basic questions, such as salaries and pensions, are outside the scope of a staff relations set-up.

The report, it was stressed, uses the language of the Timone resolution, on the question of the right of teachers to be represented by organizations of their own choosing.

Textile Union Asks Probe of Big Wool Firm

The American Woolen Advisory Council of the CIO Textile Workers Union (TWUA) yesterday called for a congressional investigation of American Woolen Co's threat to abandon the communities where it has earned millions of dollars in profits—more than $10 million last year alone.

Delegates from each of the 21 mills under TWUA contract reported that the membership had voted unanimously in favor of a "no-contract, no-work" policy when the present agreement expires March 15. About 20,000 workers in eight states are involved.

The union is willing to continue the present contract without change for another year; the company, however, is insisting upon 21 separate contracts, bargained individually, instead of a single, chain-wide pact. The company also has made a series of economic demands, including the elimination of paid holidays and cost-of-living protection.

According to Jorn Chupka, TWUA woolen and worsted director, delegates to today's meeting confirmed the union's earlier charge that American Woolen mill managers had been ordered to complete current production by March 10, and not to start any new runs.

Picket Housing Authority

Some 75 representatives of the tenants of New York's non-subsidized housing projects picketed the New York Housing Authority at 63 Park Row yesterday after agency officials refused to see them on tenant grievances. The participants, mainly women who brought their children along, are members of the City Housing Tenants Council.

Tenants evicted from low-cost projects because their income rose to $3,000 are refused readmittance even when incomes drop, it was pointed out.

Another grievance, a tenants' spokesman said, is the so-called "surcharge" rent when incomes go up. If incomes go down, the rent is not reduced.

Oil Strike Postponed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28. — A coalition of CIO, AFL and independent unions tonight postponed for one week a nationwide oil strike set for midnight Sunday. The unions acceded to a request by Federal Mediation Director Cyrus S. Ching.

Kew Garden Tenants Fight Jimcrow Policy

A campaign to end discrimination by the Osias management, owners of the Kew Gardens Hills Garden Apartments in Queens, was launched at a meeting of nearly 100 tenants at the Kew Gardens Hills Jewish Center. Following formation of a committee, the meeting heard Guy R. Brewer, president of the Jamaica NAACP branch, who revealed that the Jamaica NAACP had asked Mr. Mr. Osias to meet with a delegation concerning the denial of an apartment last November to Mrs. Brizilda Mausbe, a Negro woman.

Mrs. Mausbe is now living as a guest in the apartment of Peter and Evelyn Bradie, tenants of the development, who have since received a letter from Osias' lawyer, threatening eviction.

Uphold Collazo Death Verdict

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The U. S. Court of Appeals today upheld the murder conviction of Oscar Collazo, Puerto Rican, convicted on a charge of murder. Collazo and Griselo Torresola, on Nov. 1, 1950, had tried to storm into Blair House, President Truman's residence. Torresola was killed in the gun battle with White House guards.

Collazo's attorney, Leo Rover, said he would appeal to the Supreme Court.

PHILADELPHIANS WILL HONOR MISS PENNYPACKER SATURDAY

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—A tribute to Anna M. W. Pennypacker is being sponsored at the Academy of Music Foyer, Saturday evening by the Philadelphia Freedom of the Press Association.

One of Miss Pennypacker's last services as chairman of the association was to invite Pettis Perry to speak at Saturday's concert and meeting, which she helped to plan, and to wire Judge Vincent J. Leibell asking permission to let Perry, Negro workingclass and Communist leader, travel to help raise funds for his defense in the Smith Act trial in New York.

The program on Saturday will include all the features that Miss Pennypacker helped to plan: A one-hour concert by Earl Robinson and addresses by Steve Nelson and John Pittman, foreign affairs editor of the Daily Worker.

Miss Pennypacker was buried Monday in the Morris Cemetery, Phoenixville, after rites in Philadelphia.

McCARRAN ACT ASSAILED BY ST. LOUIS CHURCH LEADER

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—The McCarran Act is a "threat to our religious liberty," the Rev. Edwin T. Dahlberg, president of the Metropolitan Church Federation, declared here in the Christian-Evangelist. The publication is the national weekly of the Disciples of Christ (Christian Church). "Members of the Christian church should take the lead in opposing this threat to our religious liberty," the Rev. Dahlberg declared. "Otherwise we may have to pay a terrible price for our deepest convictions. . . ."

The pastor of the Delmar Baptist Church assailed the government's announced construction of concentration camps. His article, while containing numerous anti-Communist slanders, acknowledged that the McCarran Act concentration camps "could easily lead to thought control even in peace times." He noted that the National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act is supporting HR 3118 to repeal the law.

"The danger is," the clergyman wrote, "that under the provisions of this bill any political majority could declare a state of national emergency and put its opponents or any other minority group into these camps."

Ted Collins Must Pay Coach He Fired

The State Supreme Court yesterday ordered Ted Collins, wealthy owner of the now defunct New York Football Yanks, to pay former coach Red Strader $12,000 for back pay and expenses of his suit.

Strader was fired by Collins for refusing to sign a special waiver on medical responsibility while on the job. His contract had a year to go.

FIELD FREED

ASHLAND, Ky., Feb. 28.—Frederick V. Field, trustee of the Bail Fund of the Civil Rights Congress, has been released from Federal prison here after serving a term for "contempt" of court because he protected the names of lenders of money to the bail fund.

What's On?

Tomorrow Manhattan

DANCE Towards Bright Tomorrows—and the Freedom of Roosevelt Ward, Jr. Gala Affair on March 1, at the Penthouse, 13 Astor Place. Music by Bill Bentley's Starlighters. Tickets, $1 in advance; $1.25 at the door (tax incl.). Available at Workers, Jefferson Bookshop, Labor Youth League office, 799 Broadway.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL FILM CLUB presents Sergei Eisenstein's Soviet film classic "Alexander Nevsky," musical scores by Prokofiev. Two continuous shows: 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. Dining and Dancing in the lounge. Saturday, March 1. Admission $1, at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave.

PEACE AND BROTHERHOOD PARTY, Saturday, March 1, 9 p.m. Entertainment, dancing and good fellowship. At 257 7th Ave. (bet. 24th and 25th Sts.) N.Y. Veterans for Peace.

PRESS BAZAAR—Sat. and Sun., March 1 and 2 at Polonia Club, 219 Second Ave. Benefit Polish Labor Weekly. Doors open at 1 a.m. Program at 6:30 p.m.

Tomorrow Brooklyn

CONCERT AND DANCE—Saturday evening, March 1, at the Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Avenue for Potash Defense. Excellent program; refreshments, Brighton Women's Auxiliary, Furriers Joint Council.

UNITY BALL FOR BROTHERHOOD and Denazification. JYP Drama Group, Bob Carey, Eli Katz. Dancing, refreshments. Saturday, March 1 at 8:30 p.m., 2075 86th St. Donation $1. Auspices Jewish Young Folksingers.

THE COMMON STRUGGLE for Negro and Puerto Rican rights against the Smith Act. Negro History Celebration with Pettis Perry, Mercedes Arroyo. Entertainment by Frank Lopez, Amilda Moreno. Dancing afterwards. 8 p.m., UE Hall, 160 Montague St. Cont. 50c. Boro Hall ALP-YPA.

Sunday Manhattan

CAN POLITICS AND RELIGION MIX? Hear Rev. Edwards D. McGowan on "The Negro Church. Yesterday and Today." 8:30 p.m., Sunday, March 2 at ALP Forum, 220 W. 80th St. Contr. 75c.

NEGRO CULTURE in Latin America, Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, lecture illustrated with songs. Brazil, Haiti, British Guiana. Poetry, drum accompaniment. Haitian folklore — dance illustration. Teachers Center, 205 W. 15th St. 8:30 p.m. Contr. $1. Spons. Latin American Facts.

SUNDAY FORUM presents an evening of an anecdotes, monologues and humor, "Workingclass Wit and Satire." Speakers: Myer Weise and Ted Tinsley, Sunday, March 2 at 8 p.m. Refreshments. Contr. $1 (half price for students). At the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave., N.Y.C.

Coming

SONG FESTIVAL with the Duke of Iron—Hope Foye, Les Pine, Jerry Silverman. Social dancing to follow. Sat. March 8, Club Allerton, 683 Allerton Ave., 8:30 p.m. Tickets in advance $1, at door $1.25.

BROTHERHOOD CELEBRATION—March 15, Cultural presentations also dancing, mumbo and popular. Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 W. 41st St. Door $1. Sponsored by Young Progressives of America—New York State.

IT'S COMING SOON!! An affair that will long be remembered. Harlem Musical Festival and Dance to celebrate the opening of the Frederick Douglass Educational Center on Saturday, March 15 at the Golden Gate Ballroom, 142d St. and Lenox Ave. with entertainers such as Hope Foye, Duke of Iron, Laura Duncan and many, many others. Tickets: $1.20 and $1.80 (tax included). Tickets on sale at Jefferson Bookshop, Workers Bookshop and 44th St. Bookfair.

BROOKLYN LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE Salutes Colonial Youth—Friday, March 7, 1952 at 3200 Coney Island Ave. First Brooklyn Performance "Medal for Willie." William Vila, guest speaker. Otis McCrea and his band. Donation $1.25 in advance. $1.50 at the door.

"THE PROLETARIAN NOVEL IN AMERICA"—2 lectures by Dr. Annetta T. Rubenstein. The first on March 5 and the second of the lectures on March 12. 8:15 p.m. at the Boro Park ALP Headquarters, 4222—13th Ave., Brooklyn. $1.50 for both lectures.

BRONX BRONX

CARL MARZANI

EXPOSES

"Why There Are Political Prisoners in the U. S."

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ATTENTION!

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(Founding Chairman Freedom of the Press Association of Eastern Pa. Co-owner Daily Worker for many years — Died Feb. 21, 1952.)

Main Speaker

JOHN PITTMAN

(Foreign Affairs Editor Daily Worker)

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And His Sixteen Co-Defendants

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LOUIS WEINSTOCK

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GRAND PRIZE - INT'L. FILM FESTIVAL 1951

DREAM OF A COSSACK

Negro Unionists Force Un-Americans To Stop the Use of Dixiecrat Epithet

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Feb. 28.—Coleman Young, executive secretary of the National Negro Labor Council, demanded before the House Un-American Committee here that Dixiecrat Rep. John S. Wood and committee counsel Frank Tavener stop using the white supremacist epithet "Nigra," and use the word Negro instead.

From that time on both of the Un-Americans began to use the word Negro, discovering that their previous claim of "this is how we talk in the South" challenged by Young, would not be allowed to get by here. The Un-Americans at their hearings here have been the target of challenges by the Negro liberation leaders and their white allies as to why they don't investigate the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Moore in Florida, the Ku Klux Klan, and why 200,000 auto workers are unemployed.

Today for one and a half hours Young, the executive secretary and Hood, chairman of the Na-

YOUNG

tion Negro Labor Council and recording secretary of the United Auto Workers Local 600, brought the fight-back action to a new high.

Hood, when asked where he was born, refused to answer the Dixiecrat counsel Frank Tavenner, stating that his father and mother were in Rep. Wood's home state of Georgia and already were menaced by hysteria whipped up by the Un-American Committee.

Asked to "cooperate" with the committee, Hood said he would not cooperate, "I can have no respect for this committee, or any committee where a Congressman can get up and call my Negro brothers a black s— o— a b———."

Questioned on attendance at a banquet for Louis Weinstock, one of the 16 workingclass leaders facing trial on the Smith Act, Hood replied, "I'll be everywhere where there is oppression against any and all minorities."

Young charged the committee with being subversive and pointed to its attack on any and all labor and Negro people's groups who opposed it. An example, he said, was their accusation that the NAACP is subversive. Asked by the committee to prove this, Young

(Continued on Page 6)

Daily Worker

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Deficit Rigged to Boost Fare; Call Protest March to Albany

The American Labor Party announced a peoples lobby to go to Albany next Tuesday, March 4, to block any new fare rise. It warned that "the Rules Committee of the Assembly and State Senate are preparing to introduce a bi-partisan bill to permit Mayor Imepellitteri and the New York City Board of Transportation to raise the fare immediately."

At present, the state law permits a fare increase to become effective only as of July 1 of any year.

"This Dewey-Impelitteri deal can be blocked by the unted protest of all New Yorkers," the ALP said.

"We urge full support to the lobby to Albany next Tuesday, March 4.

"The special lobby train will leave Grand Central Station at 7:30 a.m. A delegation of several hundred persons will let the legislators know that the people will not stand for fare increases, sales taxes, rent increases or any other attacks on their living standards.

"The lobby will press for increased state aid to cities and for repeal of the Hughes-Brees law through the Bianchi-Austin bill."

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Years of GOP-Democrat deals to exempt the real estate interests from paying their share of city taxes have finally brought forth plans for a 25-cent fare steal by the Dewey-Impellitteri cliques, it was learned today.

An apparently well-founded report circulated in the capital today that the Impellitteri administration will go the ill-smelling O'Dwyer administration one better by asking for a 25-cent fare next July.

The alibi for the grab will be the anticipated $99,800,000 deficit which stares the corrupt old party politicians in the face as they rig the financial structure to dump the load of transportation costs on those with the lowest incomes—the subway riders.

Political strategists here also noted cynically that th Dewey-Impellitteri deal on the 25 cents grab may be used to ease the way for a 15-cent steal as the "lesser evil."

The vileness of the Dewey-Tammany looting of the City is revealed by the official propaganda that not even the 25-cent fare for a one-way ride in the dirty, overcrowded subways will provide for more than half of the faked "deficit" which the financial wizards of the Administration are always able to dish up to alibi their robbery of the people; and their refusal to tax the real estate interests and the Wall Street banking interests.

A tremendous propaganda has been pumped into the City recently to prove that this new fare grab is "inevitable.

The Dewey-Democratic machines carefully avoid mentioning that the way to avoid any fare rises and to provide the necessary increased pay and improved service is to make the subways a public utility which must be paid for the way schools, hospitals, and other city's services are paid for.

The full scandal of the New York subway thievery—based on the City's being mortgaged to the Rockefeller banks which control most of the transportation debt—needs to be probed to the full as this new piracy is being readied.

Legion Chiefs Hit in House For Threats to UMT Foes

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—American Legion leaders were sharply assailed on the House floor today for their efforts to high pressure and blackmail Congressmen into voting for universal military training. Rep. Dewey Short (R-Mo) former chairman of the House Armed Services Committee and ranking minority member of the group, said the National Legion Commander Donald R. Wilson had brandished the "threat of political extinction" against representatives who vote against the bill.

The Legion "has no monopoly on patriotism or virtue" and its judgment has been demonstrated as not infallible, Short said, declaring that the opponents of the bill "will not be coerced to follow the dictates of a minority pressure group."

Wilson and other "high salaried" officers of the Legion do not represent the organization's rank and file in their campaign to force adoption of UMT, Short charged.

The Missouri Congressman was nettled by threats made by the Legion members of Congress. In the main speech of the evening, the national comander warned that the Legion would publicize the votes of UMT opponents.

According to one version of the story, delivered on the House floor by Rep. Shafer (R-Mich.) "many members" walked out "in the midst of his (Wilson's) threat."

Yesterday Rep. Gordon Canfield (R-NJ) defended the Legion leader while Rep. Carl Hinshaw (R-Cal.) said he was "quite disturbed" at Wilson's remarks.

Rep. Short accused sponsors of UMT of preparing a clever deception to maneuver the bill through the House.

As the bill stands, it includes a provision that the youth, after finishing their six months training, cannot be inducted into active service without a special act of Congress.

"How long do you think this provision will stay in the bill after it goes to conference?" Short demanded.

The provision was placed in the bill by Chairman Carl Vinson (D-Ga), chairman of the House Armed Services Committee to mislead the gullible, Short charged. Describing Vinson as "an old fox," Short said the Georgian "knows how to put the laces and the fringes on the garment" to make it saleable.

"But let this camel get his nose under the tent and he'll take over

(Continued on Page 6)

Lobby to Press Struggle for Jobless Aid Bill

—See Page 3

His Shopemates Dispelled His Fears

Four trade unionists who are among the stockholders of the corporation which publishes this paper issued an appeal yesterday to trade union readers to put all steam behind the current circulation campaign. The appeal, issued by Joseph Dermer and Vincent Provinzano, fur workers, Charles Hendley, former president of the Teachers Union, and Alex Kolkin, garment worker, follows:

• • •

In the office of the Daily Worker there is a letter from Chicago describing experiences in the circulation campaign. A paragraph reads:

"One auto worker, in turning over eight subs two weeks ago, said that now he would really get going. He had expected all kinds of objections, but when he finally asked a worker and without hesitation got a sub, he decided to approach others. That day he got seven more. Since then he has turned in 13 additional subs, and has challenged the electrical worker who has 35 subs to his credit."

This experience is not uncommon with those of us who have gone out after subs. If it is still all too rare, it is because not enough of us unionists who support The Worker and Daily Worker have gone out.

It is one of the thousand signs throughout the land that America's workers are on the move against the war economy—with its wage freeze, murderous speed-up, spiralling rents and prices, and soaring taxes.

They are learning that the alleged war-created "prosperity" is a cruel hoax; that the bipartisan war program brings with it the mass murder of America's youth and of the peoples of Asia, the constant threat of world war, and growing joblessness to boot.

Among Negro workers there is an especially keen awareness of the effects of the war as discrimination in industry becomes more acute and joblessness hits them especially hard.

Where do they go from here? Plainly, the message of the Daily Worker and Worker, calling for unity among all sections of the labor movement to battle against the various aspects of the war program, is the answer.

The many news stories, editorials, columns in the Daily Worker and Worker dealing with the struggles of labor and its allies against the wage freeze and speedup and rent and price hikes and for elimination of job discrimination are invaluable in aiding the development of this labor unity against the policies of Big Business.

The wider the readership of these papers by the organized workers, the greater the chance of advancing this unity. Unionists who are readers of the Daily Worker and Worker can make no greater contribution to the struggle for peace, civil liberty, democracy and the economic needs of their fellow-workers than by getting a large part of those 7,000 readers still needed to complete our goals in the national circulation drive.

EAST SIDERS ASK REP. KLEIN 5 QUESTIONS ON PEACE

At the request of Congressman Arthur G. Klein (D-NY), seven East Side peace groups have submitted to him five questions on peace which he has promised to answer at a forthcoming meeting. The questions as Klein's position on an immediate cease-fire in Korea, a Five-Power pact of peace, the rearming of the Germans, UMT and the connection between the war drive and violence against racial and religious groups.

Klein's request for questions in writing was made on Feb. 10 when he met with 32 men and women representing the Lower East Side Women for Peace; the Lillian Wald Mothers for Peace; the Town and Village Council for Peaceful Alternatives; the Orchard Street Committee for Peace; the Alfred E. Smith Tenants Association; the Italian-American Peace Committee and the Knickerbocker Village Peace Council.

Mrs. Elaine Troy, acting secretary of the combined peace groups, told Klein in a covering letter accompanying the questions that the organization "has devoted considerable time and serious attention to preparing these questions, and we look forward with eagerness to your response to them."

The follow-up meeting is tentatively scheduled for Sunday, March 9.

Rep. Klein was asked these five questions:

Will he speak up for an immediate cease-fire in Korea?

Will he actively support a meeting between the heads of the major world powers?

What program would he suggest to eliminate the threat of a revival of Nazism and anti-Semitism in Germany?

Will he raise his voice and vote against ANY and EVERY UMT bill?

Does he agree that the fight against the rising racial and minority group violence must be combined with a fight against war and against preparation for war?

Word 'Peace' Opens Doors

To the Editor:

A group of young people in the South Chicago community where I live have been circulating peace petitions for a five-power peace pact. For the past four Sundays we have gone out at 1 p.m. and then we get together again in the evening to discuss our experiences, technique, etc. I think other peace petitioners might be interested in some of the incidents.

The community is a mixture of Polish, Mexican and Negro steelworkers. Often all the people on a whole block will speak only one foreign language—or sometimes we ran into several in succession each of whome spoke different languages. However, the language differences has not been a real barrier. In homes, the young children translate for us to their parents.

A young man in our group went into a nice one-story brick bungalow. When he knocked, the woman wouldn't open the door until he pointed to the word "Peace" on the petition.

Then she hailed him around to the back door where she signed, got three others in her family to sign and wrote out the words to the petition in Polish along with a note urging her neighbors to sign the petition as she had done. The woman has a son in Korea.

On the same day this happened I got a whole family of Mexican workers to sign, and when they had all finished they invited me to sit down at their table and for nearly half an hour one of the little girls very shyly but with determination taught me enough Spanish words so that I could explain the petition a little more

Youth for a peaceful world, intelligently. Por paz no guerra!

S. A.

5,000 Unionists Sign For Peace in Chicago

CHICAGO.—More than 5,000 peace signatures have been secured in the trade unions here, it was announced this week by Roy Stroud, chairman of the Chicago Council for Peace, and Byron Edwards, UE Local 1119 organizer and labor coordinator of the petition campaign.

They expect that the total will reach twice that high by March 8, a major target date in the petition campaign.

Stroud announced also that on Sunday, April 13, a large conference of trade unionists will be held here "to launch a new and broadened phase of labor's leadership in the struggle for peace."

UE Local 1119 has done an outstanding job of signature gathering with more than 700 collected thus far. In one shop, Decca Records, Inc., where 200 UE members are employed, they have turned in 550 signatures.

The Chicago Fur and Leather workers have secured some 600 signatures thus far in the campaign. The Mine-Mill local and the Longshoremen's local in Chicago have each turned in several hundred signatures.

Edwards pointed out that the packinghouse union and the farm equipment workers still have the bulk of their signatures to get and are expected to step up their campaigns this week.

It was also announced that hundreds of signatures are being gathered in the GM Electromotive plants here and at the steel mills in South Chicago.

College Head Hits Rising U.S. Militarism

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—Dr. Harold Taylor, president of Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N. Y., charged here that a rising militarism in the U. S. has progressed to a point where "the whole of America seems to have become a huge instrument for making war, and American youth is considered useful only as material to fill up the armed services."

The college president addressed a meeting of 1,000 delegates to the seventh annual meeting of the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development at the Hotel Statler here recently.

Dr. Taylor denounced UMT and thought control measures, declaring:

"From many quarters have come violent proposals to comb textbooks, ban speakers, investigate teachers, standardize curriculum and tidy up the students. All this in an effort to produce a patriotic American type of boy and girl, no one of whom could be distinguished from another."

LOUISVILLE PAY PARLEY

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 28.—City garbage collections began work for the first time in four days here today while city officials and union representatives of 400 city employes met in negotiations on a pay dispute.

The workers, including 200 garbage collectors, went on strike Friday for pay boosts of 21 to 25 cents an hour.

Maryland POW Writes He Is Treated Well

WILMINGTON, Md., Feb. 28.—A Maryland GI in a Korean POW camp is being treated "better than anyone would dream that any people could treat us as an enemy," he wrote home to his mother, Mrs. Herman Campbell of Bishop, Md. The soldier, Pfc Paul B. Campbell, wrote that he is yearning, however, for "a fried chicken like you used to have when I was home on furlough." He told his mother: "We sure hope this cruel war will be over soon. I don't want any part of it again."

The GI's letter was reprinted by the Journal-Evening here on Feb. 19. He had been listed by the Pentagon as missing in action. His letter follows:

"Dear mother:

"Just a line or two to let you know I am still living and in fair health. Hope you and all the family are well. I am in No. 3 Prison Camp, North Korea. The Chinese treat us very good. They give us sugar, tobacco, and other rations. Well, I guess Everett is harvesting his crops by now. Tell all my friends and brothers I said hello.

"We sure hope this cruel war will be over soon. I don't want any part of it again. I sure hope you get this letter, Mom, so you know I am O.K. and hope to return to the States as soon as possible.

"The Chinese treat us better than anyone would dream that any people could treat us as an enemy. They give us clothes, soap, and toothpaste.

"I don't want you worrying about me for I am getting along fine. I sure hope they get this thing over with. I could sure go for a fried chicken you used to have when I was home on furlough. All my love to you and the family, the best people in the world.

"PAUL."

Moscow Stores Prepare for Big Sales Increase

By RALPH PARKER

MOSCOW, Feb. 28 (Telepress).—Retail selling organizations in Moscow have been told to prepare for a new large increase in sales this year. Instructions to this effect were contained in a report to the Moscow City Council by deputy chairman P. V. Abramov.

Abramov said that sales of leather footwear were expected to rise by 25 percent over the 1951 level, ready-made clothes by 13 percent and silk cloth lengths by 24 percent. There would be large increases in the sales of furniture and household goods as well as in meat, fish and dairy produce. To cope with the increased demand 100 large new shops were being opened, the deputy told the Council.

He reported that Moscow shops sold 11 percent more ready-made clothes last year than in 1950.

The housing target was fixed at 750,000 square yards of floor space in living rooms. This would include many new hotels to house the building workers who would be required for even greater development plans in the new future. The 1952 target includes the completion of 27 schools for 10,000 more children, extensions to hospitals providing 2,500 extra beds, and homes for the blind.

During 1952 the supplies of cheap natural gas, which is now laid on to 85 percent of the city's inhabitants, will be more than double. Since 1946 Moscow has been receiving piped gas from near Saratov.

Bronx Meeting On Negro History

The Fordham ALP club will celebrate Negro History Week with a meeting tonight (Friday) at 8 at its headquarters, 1 East Fordham Road, Bronx. Yvonne Gregory, writer, teacher and lecturer, will speak.

Refreshments will be served. Admission is 35 cents.

. . . Voice of Americans . . .

NEBRASKA

O. Byron Copper, of Lincoln, Neb., to the Lincoln, Neb., to the Lincoln Star:

"It is encouraging when a man of the prominence of Clyde Miller, New York public opinion expert and former journalist, declared the U.S. should get out of Korea quick and back to a foreign policy based on the principles of George Washington, according to the interview published in The Star.

"Doubtless it was a tragic mistake for the U.S. to get into Korea in the first place. We once had a Civil War of our own in this country. How would we have liked it if at that time some powerful foreign nation had intervened in behalf of the southern rebels?

"As this New Yorker says, our 'operation killer' in Korea has brought us the hatred of the whole of Asia. Think of it! One, possibly two, million North Korean civilians—chiefly helpless old men and women, mothers and children—slaughtered in cold blood! Hitler could not have done a better job.

"Of course, under pressure of our powerful influence, the United Nations was induced to father this interference in the internal affairs of this weaker nation. But that deceived no one. The world knows whose war this is."

KENTUCKY

The automatic rejection by the State Department of all Soviet peace proposals is attacked in a letter to the Louisville (Ky.) (Courier-Journal in which the writer says that Vishinsky, "however wrong he may be on some points," had "a good idea" when he proposed bringing the stalled Korean negotiations to the UN General Assembly in Paris.

The letter:

"No true American wants to put himself in a position where he can justly be accused of following the Communist Party line, Yet, if a Communist says 'two and two make four,' must we therefore insist that they equal three or five? Would we be 'following the party line' to admit they make four?

"It is clear that the business of military men is waging war. Their training and experience do not fit them for making peace, and we see their lack of success in Korea. Vishinsky, however vituperative he is and however wrong he may be on some points, had a good idea when he proposed taking the Korean peace parleys out of the hands of field commanders and turning them over to higher levels in Paris, where the United Nations is now in session."

. . . Voices of Americans . . .

NORTH CAROLINA

John D. Wilson, of Wilson, N.C., to the Raleigh (N.C.) News and Observer:

"Opponents of all forms of totalitarianism are nauseated by the news that the Pentagon and State Department are going to the rescue of another dictator; that we might be able to persuade anti-Communist Franco to become our ally for certain considerations. Actually he desperately needs all kinds of aid, especially equipment to replace the now obsolete arms that he received from Hitler and Mussolini. New weapons for his army and secret police are necessary to maintain order among his unhappy people until we can restore his run-down economy and stabilize his government.

"Conditions in Spain are so corrupt and fouled up that Franco's credit is not worth a tinker's damn with our bankers and industrialists, but they would be delighted to do business with him under the Marshall Plan and let the American taxpayers foot the bill.

"Purchased friendships of people who wish us no harm are worth little enough but to seek to buy the friendship of a government that equally condemns both communism and democracy is utter folly.

"We are no longer fighting for democracy, but just fighting. At this point in our struggle to save the world from communism, we might pause and ask who or what we are saving it for.

MARYLAND

Miriam B. and John C. Paisley, of Baltimore, to the Baltimore Sun:

"Again today you print another editorial urging passage of UMT. You say 'It is preferable to the draft for the long year-after-year pull.' America should not draft men year after year, indefinitely. Neither should we build up a large military reserve. Those were the two main features of the German and Japanese systems which we condemn so strongly.

"The appetite of militarism is insatiable. Not satisfied with the fact that they have taken the overwhelming part of our Government for the last 12 years, caused more than 300,000 of our fine young men to be killed, killed millions of the people of other lands, used up colossal quantities of natural resources which cannot be replaced in a hundred years, and indoctrinated 15,000,000 of our young men with their devilish doctrine of brute force, they are now demanding a permanent guarantee that they may be allowed to indoctrinate all our boys at age 18 with their doctrine."

Reformatory Cancels Show Insulting Negro

MONROE, Wash., Feb. 28.—State reformatory officials agreed this week to remove caricatured "black-face" signs advertising a show at the institution March 5-6-7, and pledged there would be no black-face in the performances.

Superintendant Earl Lee said the reformatory will never again schedule an anti-Negro "show" such as has been put on there in the past. The forthcoming entertainment, he said, will feature Negro and white youth singing and dancing—but without the insulting black-face make-up.

Lee also agreed to issue a Brotherhood Week statement to the local press placing the reformatory's administration in support of the principles of brotherhood.

The victory over bigotry climaxed a Civil Rights Congress campaign. Delegations to Lee and to Harold Van Eaton, director of public institutions in Olympia, sparked the drive.

• • •

Van Eaton at first told a Negro-white delegation of 12 persons that he saw nothing wrong with minstrel shows and that he himself had played in them. He asked the delegation whether it was wise to "make an issue" of the "show."

Mrs. Annie Nelson, chairman of the Skagit county CRC and head of the delegation, and Mrs. Wortha Campbell, Seattle Negro mother, pointed out that minstrelsy originated in slavery and is today a means of spreading the poisonous doctrine that the Negro people are "inferior" to whites.

Mrs. Campbell cited some of the outstanding contributions to American life and history made by Negroes and vigorously opposed "entertainments" which portray Negroes as "lazy and thieving and stupid."

When Van Eaton said that as a person of Scottish ancestry he had been able to laugh off jokes about his people, Mrs. Campbell pointed out:

"Yes, but you don't see signs in the restaurants that 'Scots can't eat here'."

Obviously impressed by the arguments of the delegation, Van Eaton pledged there would be no minstrel show at the reformatory.

When a second CRC delegation visited Lee he maintained there had been no black - face planned, and that the advertising signs showing anti-Negro stereotypes did not reflect the content of the entertainment. He said the signs would be taken down. He agreed also to discuss with his staff the possibility of inviting Negro ministers from time to time for religious services at the reformatory.

Japanese Woodcut Exhibit Tomorrow

WOMEN preventing arrest of union leaders at Takaogi coal mine strike, 1949, by Hiroharu Nii.

An important exhibition of contemporary Japanese Graphic Art will open tomorrow (Saturday) at 77 Fifth Ave. (bet. 15th & 16th St.).

The exhibit which will run for two weekends only, is sponsored by Nisei Progressives. Their announcement states:

"In Japan, the cultural workers are in the forefront of the struggle to preserve their rights of peaceful assembly and freedom of expression. They are among the six and a half million Japanese who have signed petitions for five-power peace negotiations.

"The Japanese Council to Promote Graphic Arts has sent 150 woodcuts. These show scenes of life in Japan today: the life of the peoples' movement for peace and democracy. Included in the exhibit are copies of 20 posters which were used in their struggle for an over-all peace treaty and against the rearmament of Japan.

"Also in the show are 35 greeting cards, collected by the Japanese Women's Democratic Club, for the women of the United States. Messages were signed by members of Parliament, the mayor of Kyoto, presidents and professors of universities and colleges, artists, writers, actors and actresses, scientists, Buddhist and Christian leaders and many Japanese women's organizations.

"These expressions of a broad Japanese peoples' peace movement are being shown for the first time in America."

• • •

The exhibit will be open on the following days:

March 1 (this Sat.)—1 to 10 p.m.
March 2 (Sun.) 1 to 10 p.m.
March 8 (Sat.)—1 to 10 p.m.
March 9 (Sun.)—1 to 7 p.m.

on the scoreboard

—by lester rodney

Rating the Olympic Track and Fielders

THE PUBLISHER of "Track and Field News," Bert Nelson, has broken into print with his guesses on the men's track and field events at the forthcoming Olympic Games. The actual order of finishes at Helsinki in July are not very likely to conform to anyone's February forecast, but Nelson's brave attempt does hold a certain interest since the man obviously knows more than most of us about international track and field stars, and his listings give one of the first estimates of Soviet possibilities.

There is, of course, a tremendous curiosity about the caliber of Soviet athletes, who are coming into their first Olympics. It's generally conceded that the women from the big country of socialism will run off with just about all the points in sight. Soviet soccer teams are rated tops, or thereabouts, by followers of that most international of games, which is a major event at the Olympics. The boxers have been called the best in Europe by European coaches. The basketballers, by the way they romped through the European tourney at Paris, seem good for second place points anyhow. It's pretty well understood that in wrestling, gymnastics, weightlifting and rifle shooting Soviet teams will be in serious contention. There are record holders in swimming. Little is known here about Soviet potential in the other Olympic events, rowing, yachting, diving, water polo, equestrian, cycling and canoing.

As for the men's track and field events, where this country traditionally piles up its decisive points with its splendid Negro and white stars, mainly from the colleges, the Soviets are not generally figured for much.

Anyhow, the man in the "Track and Field News," who is probably working off up to the minute time and distance charts, sees them knocking off a point of two on the cinders at that.

His guesswork has the following Soviet finishers:

Vladimir Sukharyev third in the sprint (100 meters) behind Golliday of US and McDonald-Bailey of Trinidad (Great Britain).

Vladimir Kazantsev and Mikhail Saltykov first and second in the 3,000 meter steelpechase.

Yuri Lituyev and Tomofoy Lunyev second and fourth in the 400 meter hurdles (Moore of US the winner).

Leonid Sherbakov fifth in the hop, step and jump. (The Da Silva brothers of Brazil finishing one-two.)

Heine Lipp third in the shot put. (Fuchs of US first.)

•

A Four Second Correction

FOUR READERS with better offhand memories than myself either wrote or phoned to correct the time in which Joe Louis KO'd Max Schmeling 14 long years ago come June. A typical note:

"Dear Mr. R.—Am in complete agreement with your "Louis over Dempsey" column. Just one correction: Louis KO'd Schmeling in 2:04 not 2:08 as you stated. A minute point to be sure, but the memory of that devastating KO is still so vivid in my memory that I have never forgotten the exact time. . . . A Reader."

Checked back in the old dusty files and there it was. Two minutes and four seconds of the first round. And since my error gave the Nazi Schmeling four more seconds on his feet against the man he had sneered at as an "untermensch," I am simply delighted to make the correction.

The memory of that devastating KO is still vivid in my memory too, even if the exact time slipped away. I can remember practically every punch of that electrifying event before 80,000 wildly celebrating fans (minus some few hundred stunned Nazis who barely got their field glasses up in time). And if I hadn't done it at least three times through the years since I'd recall the fight again blow by blow. (A subtle invitation to interested readers to say go ahead, do it again. Won't take much urging either these pre-baseball dog days.)

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Archie Moore . . . and the New York Post

ARCHIE MOORE, the uncrowned light-heavyweight champion who is jimcrowed out of his rightful shot at the crown by "White Hope" Jack Kearns and his cheese champion Joey Maxim, easily beat the rugged young Jimmy Slade Tuesday night in St. Louis and ever TV in what certain people hoped would be an upset win for Slade. By certain people I do mean Kearns, Dewey's latest phony boxing commissioner, and IBC matchmaker Al Weill, who are under increasing pressure to answer the question "Why doesn't Moore get into the Garden and why doesn't he get the title shot?"

If anyone thinks we are writing of Archie Moore too often, let him remember that nobody can possibly get as tired of reading about this injustice as Moore himself is tired of being given the run around. Boxing is a tough way to make a living. You have to live in a way to stay in rigid shape, and when you fight you get hit by punches and it hurts. The reward held out for someone good enough is a chance to hit the top. Moore has more than proven himself good enough and he can't get his chance. He is now 34, not young for a fighter, and has never cashed in adequately for his talents.

Moore started as an amateur right here in New York, his home town, but has had to do almost all his fighting elsewhere. He has been obviously the best around at his weight at least six years, since the war. He has had 17 defeats in 16 busy years of fighting as a pro, winning 69 of his 123 bouts by KO. He reversed every one of those 17 defeats in later fights except one by Ezzard Charles, who went into the heavyweights. He has had to range far out of his weight class to get matches, recently giving away 40 pounds to Abel Cestac of South America and winning. He has fought too often to be fully effective all the time. He will fight any one of the light-heavyweights, Matthews for the right to fight Maxim, Maxim directly, and take them on all over again after he licks them. When I asked him recently how long he would need to be ready for Maxim, he thought about it for a minute and said:

"Just two weeks."

If you asked Al Weill why Moore isn't fighting in the Garden, that fat phony will say, "He's so good nobody will fight him." This is certainly a new way of keeping a man from being champ. What does the word champion mean, someone who is not good? Today it's "too good." Yesterday they probably said "Not good enough." Tomorrow they'll say "He's too old." It all adds up to a jimcrow disgrace that fans should not tolerate.

Moore won't get much help from the "liberal" New York Post. In yesterday's issue boxing writer Al Buck had the gall to write "The champion (Maxim) will fight anybody for money."

SOVIET FILMS REFLECT EPOCH-MAKING PROGRESS OF WOMEN UNDER SOCIALISM

By DAVID PLATT

It has been pointed out to me by some of my fellow staff members, and I agree, that my reply to reader J.S.'s criticism (in Tuesday's issue) of a "male-supremacist" scene in the brilliant Soviet film "Dream Of A Cossack" might imply that women in the land of socialism have to fight male supremacy exactly as women under capitalism.

This, of course, is not so. The Soviet Government unlike ours, guarantees equal rights to women.

In fact, the very nature of Socialist society in which classes and exploitation are abolished, insures their enjoyment of full equality with men in all areas of the nation's life.

Under capitalism, equal rights for women constitute at best a demand to be fought for and continuous struggle is essential to defend even those rights that are enacted into law.

"Not a trace of inequality between men and women before the law has been left in Soviet Russia," Lenin said 34 years ago. This was one year after the great Russian Revolution of 1917.

"Freedom and Equality for Women" was one of the immortal slogans of that world-shaking event along with "All Power to the Soviets," "Land to Peasants," "Peace to Nations."

One of the first measures of the young Socialist state when it was founded in November, 1917, was the abolition of the legal inequality of women.

All the thinking of Marxists on the Woman Question during the past century is today concentrated in Articles 122 and 137 of the Soviet Constitution.

Article 122 states: "Women in the U.S.S.R. are accorded equal rights with men in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life. The possibility of exercising these rights of women is ensured by affording women equally with men the right to work, payment for work, rest and leisure, social insurance and education, and by state protection of the interests of mother and child, maternity leave with pay, and the provision of a wide network of maternity homes, nurseries and kindergartens."

Article 137 states: "Women have the right to elect and be elected on equal terms with men."

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The Soviet Government pays particular attention to the progress of women in the rural areas.

As far back as the 17th Soviet Communist Party Congress in 1934 Stalin noted with pleasure the "increased activity of the women collective farmers in social and organizational work." There were in that year 6,000 women chairman of collective farms. More than 60,000 were members of management boards of collective farms. There were 28,000 group leaders, 100,000 branch organizers, 9,000 managers of collective farm dairies, 7,000 tractor drivers. These figures have multiplied enormously since that time.

The Soviet films of collective farm life richly express the new position of women in a socialist society.

In the gay comedy, "Cossacks of the Kuban," one of the leading characters is a woman manager of a collective farm.

In "Dream of a Cossack" a central theme is the growth of a young farm woman to a position of leadership in the community.

Of course one might honestly debate whether the evolution of every character in a Soviet film is fully realized by the writer and director.

There is no denying that one of the minor women characters in "Dream Of A Cossack" is weakly drawn, but to magnify this defect to the point where it overshadows the Socialist attitude toward women in the picture is wrong.

Reader J.S.'s criticism and my reply of agreement with her, though not intended that way, lumps this film, in which women are portrayed with dignity and respect, in the same category with the male-supremacist and dehumanized films coming out of Hollywood.

Dance to Aid Defense Of Roosevelt Ward

The Distributive clubs of Labor Youth League are sponsoring a dance tomorrow night (Sat.) at the Penthouse, 13 Astor Pl. to raise funds for Roosevelt Ward, Jr., framed Negro youth leader. There will be music by Bill Bentley's Starlighters. Admission $1 in advance; $1.25 at door.

French Catholic Unionist Rips AFL, CIO Agents

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

PARIS, Feb. 20 (airmail).—A sharp criticism against "certain American trade union leaders" for their methods of attack against Communist-led unions in Europe has been voiced here by Gaston Tessier, head of the Catholic Confederation of Trade Unions in France and president of the so-called Free Trade Union International.

Tessier's blast is clearly directed against Irving Brown, the AFL's walking delegate in Europe, who has twice in three months called for strong government measures against the Communist-led unions of France and Italy.

It is obviously also directed against those CIO and AFL leaders who are pouring a stream of dollars into the attempt to split European trade unions, a tactic which fits into the U. S. government's effort to funnel war contracts only into those European factories where the trade unions can be "marshallized."

"It is essential to tell the truth, especially to one's friends," says Tessier in the current issue of his weekly paper, Syndicalisme.

"The measures envisaged or suggested by certain American trade unionists for a redoubled battle against communism (in Europe) seems to us insufficiently realistic."

Referring directly to Irving Brown's demand on the French governmen last December to smash the CGT (the French Confederation of Labor, which is Communist-led), the Catholic unionist says:

"We find such an appeal to the French government against the CGT indiscreet, and we see it facilitating the reintegration of the Vichyite trade union leaders."

Tessier admits that the CGT—which is a rival union to his own CFTC (the Catholic center)—is certainly "the most important labor formation in France," and he adds that its members are by far not all Communists.

"CO-EXISTENCE"

"We hope to be able to surpass it," Tessier proceeds, "but by the methods of free propaganda." And he calls for the "co-existence of rival ideologies in the world," rather than attempts by one union group to smash another.

Alluding to the "slush-funds" which some "distant genius" is funneling into the European labor movement, Tessier speaks of preferring "the poverty which guarantees our independence."

He also recalls the resolution of the Free Trade Union International at its last meeting in Vienna, urging the great powers to study objectively the moral and material conditions of a peaceful co-existence between rival ideologies."

Echoing the growing opposition to rearmament and war which is felt in all European labor circles, Gaston Tessier declares, as though speaking to his American backers: "In this respect it is essential to avoid misunderstanding or equivocation: knowing by too many experiences the horrors of invasion, we are determined to do everything to avoid a third world war. It is for the public authorities, national and international, the truly responsible powers, to investigate without delay the best means of achieving this. How can we fail to note that the burden of rearmament is already too heavy for the nations exhausted by the last wars?"

Tessier's position—clearly attacking his American pals—corresponds to the considerable unity which exists between his CFTC and the CGT in France, even if not on an organic level.

In the current strike at the General Motors plant, in the Paris suburb of Gennevillers Catholic and Communist workers are standing side by side, as they are also in the coal strikes in Lorraine and in central France.

At the Renault plant, just outside Paris, an important movement is going on against the dismissal of about 200 workers for having taken part in the Feb. 12 strike against the ban upon anti-fascist demonstrations.

A wide protest movement has developed. Several thousand policemen have been moved into the plant area to cow the workers who had shown the cops a thing or two during the one-day strike.

Although the Catholic union federation opposed the strike action, its members did take part in it. And its leaders are opposing the government reprisals.

It is this unity movement—by contrast with the flagrant union-busting of American emissaries abroad in the name of anti-communism—which lies behind the complaints and critiques of Gaston Tessier.

Freedom Rally in Chicago March 22

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—"A cry for Freedom" will be sounded here March 22, when Negro and white Chicagoans will rally at the Civic Opera House to hear William L. Patterson, national executive secretary, Civil Rights Congress and Rev. Jack R. McMichael, director, Methodist Feeeration for Social Action.

The meeting will feature discussion of the "We Charge Genocide."

PHILADELPHIANS WILL HONOR MISS PENNYPACKER SATURDAY

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—A tribute to Anna M. W. Pennypacker is being sponsored at the Academy of Music Foyer, Saturday evening by the Philadelphia Freedom of the Press Association.

One of Miss Pennypacker's last services as chairman of the association was to invite Pettis Perry to speak at Saturday's concert and meeting, which she helped to plan, and to wire Judge Vincent J. Leibell asking permission to let Perry, Negro workingclass and Communist leader, travel to help raise funds for his defense in the Smith Act trial in New York.

The program on Saturday will include all the features that Miss Pennypacker helped to plan: A one-hour concert by Earl Robinson and addresses by Steve Nelson and John Pittman, foreign affairs editor of the Daily Worker.

Miss Pennypacker was buried Monday in the Morris Cemetery, Phoenixville, after rites in Philadelphia.

McCARRAN ACT ASSAILED BY ST. LOUIS CHURCH LEADER

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—The McCarran Act is a "threat to our religious liberty," the Rev. Edwin T. Dahlberg, president of the Metropolitan Church Federation, declared here in the Christian-Evangelist. The publication is the national weekly of the Disciples of Christ (Christian Church). "Members of the Christian church should take the lead in opposing this threat to our religious liberty," the Rev. Dahlberg declared. "Otherwise we may have to pay a terrible price for our deepest convictions. . . ."

The pastor of the Delmar Baptist Church assailed the government's announced construction of concentration camps. His article, while containing numerous anti-Communist slanders, acknowledged that the McCarran Act concentration camps "could easily lead to thought control even in peace times." He noted that the National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act is supporting HR 3118 to repeal the law.

"The danger is," the clergyman wrote, "that under the provisions of this bill any political majority could declare a state of national emergency and put its opponents or any other minority group into these camps."

Ted Collins Must Pay Coach He Fired

The State Supreme Court yesterday ordered Ted Collins, wealthy owner of the now defunct New York Football Yanks, to pay former coach Red Strader $12,000 for back pay and expenses of his suit.

Strader was fired by Collins for refusing to sign a special waiver on medical responsibility while on the job. His contract had a year to go.

FIELD FREED

ASHLAND, Ky., Feb. 28.—Frederick V. Field, trustee of the Bail Fund of the Civil Rights Congress, has been released from Federal prison here after serving a term for "contempt" of court because he protected the names of lenders of money to the bail fund.

What's On?

Tomorrow Manhattan

DANCE Towards Bright Tomorrows—and the Freedom of Roosevelt Ward, Jr. Gala Affair on March 1, at the Penthouse, 13 Astor Place. Music by Bill Bentley's Starlighters. Tickets, $1 in advance; $1.25 at the door (tax incl.). Available at Workers, Jefferson Bookshop, Labor Youth League office, 799 Broadway.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL FILM CLUB presents Sergei Eisenstein's Soviet film classic "Alexander Nevsky," musical scores by Prokofiev. Two continuous shows: 8:30 and 10:30 p.m. Dining and Dancing in the lounge. Saturday, March 1. Admission $1, at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave.

PEACE AND BROTHERHOOD PARTY, Saturday, March 1, 9 p.m. Entertainment, dancing and good fellowship. At 257 7th Ave. (bet. 24th and 25th Sts.) N.Y. Veterans for Peace.

PRESS BAZAAR—Sat. and Sun., March 1 and 2 at Polonia Club, 219 Second Ave. Benefit Polish Labor Weekly. Doors open at 1 a.m. Program at 6:30 p.m.

Tomorrow Brooklyn

CONCERT AND DANCE—Saturday evening, March 1, at the Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Avenue for Potash Defense. Excellent program; refreshments, Brighton Women's Auxiliary, Furriers Joint Council.

UNITY BALL FOR BROTHERHOOD and Denazification. JYF Drama Group, Bob Carey, Eli Katz. Dancing, refreshments. Saturday, March 1 at 8:30 p.m., 2075 86th St. Donation $1. Auspices Jewish Young Folksingers.

THE COMMON STRUGGLE for Negro and Puerto Rican rights against the Smith Act. Negro History Celebration with Pettis Perry, Mercedes Arroyo. Entertainment by Frank Lopez, Amilda Moreno. Dancing afterwards. 8 p.m., UE Hall, 160 Montague St. Cont. 50c. Boro Hall ALP-YPA.

Sunday Manhattan

CAN POLITICS AND RELIGION MIX? Hear Rev. Edwards D. McGowan on "The Negro Church, Yesterday and Today." 8:30 p.m., Sunday, March 2 at ALP Forum, 220 W. 80th St. Contr. 75c.

NEGRO CULTURE in Latin America, Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, lecture illustrated with songs. Brazil, Haiti, British Guiana. Poetry, drum accompaniment. Haitian folklore — dance illustration. Teachers Center, 205 W. 15th St. 8:30 p.m. Contr. $1. Spons. Latin American Facts.

SUNDAY FORUM presents an evening of an anecdotes, monologues and humor, "Workingclass Wit and Satire." Speakers: Myer Weise and Ted Tinsley, Sunday, March 2 at 8 p.m. Refreshments. Contr. $1 (half price for students). At the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave., N.Y.C.

Coming

SONG FESTIVAL with the Duke of Iron—Hope Foye, Les Pine, Jerry Silverman. Social dancing to follow. Sat. March 8, Club Allerton, 683 Allerton Ave., 8:30 p.m. Tickets in advance $1, at door $1.25.

BROTHERHOOD CELEBRATION—March 15. Cultural presentations also dancing, mumbo and popular. Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 W. 41st St. Door $1. Sponsored by Young Progressives of America—New York State.

IT'S COMING SOON!! An affair that will long be remembered. Harlem Musical Festival and Dance to celebrate the opening of the Frederick Douglass Educational Center on Saturday, March 15 at the Golden Gate Ballroom, 142d St. and Lenox Ave. with entertainers such as Hope Foye, Duke of Iron, Laura Duncan and many, many others. Tickets: $1.20 and $1.80 (tax included). Tickets on sale at Jefferson Bookshop, Workers Bookshop and 44th St. Bookfair.

BROOKLYN LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE Salutes Colonial Youth—Friday, March 7, 1952 at 3209 Coney Island Ave. First Brooklyn Performance "Medal for Willie." William Vila, guest speaker. Otis McCrea and his band. Donation $1.25 in advance. $1.50 at the door.

"THE PROLETARIAN NOVEL IN AMERICA"—2 lectures by Dr. Annette T. Rubenstein. The first on March 5 and the second of the lectures on March 12. 8:15 p.m. at the Boro Park ALP Headquarters, 4222—13th Ave., Brooklyn. $1.50 for both lectures.

BRONX BRONX

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EXPOSES

"Why There Are Political Prisoners in the U. S."

Sun., March 2—8 p.m.

Contribution 50¢

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1723 BOSTON ROAD

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ATTENTION!

Philadelphia and Eastern Pennsylvania!

Meeting and Concert

A tribute to

ANNA PENNYPACKER

(Founding Chairman Freedom of the Press Association of Eastern Pa. Co-owner Daily Worker for many years — Died Feb. 21, 1952.)

Main Speaker

JOHN PITTMAN

(Foreign Affairs Editor Daily Worker)

STEVE NELSON

(Communist leader of Western Pa. Heroic defense in court in Western Pa. has won world-wide acclaim.)

PETTIS PERRY

(Alternate member, National Committee of the Communist Party has been invited to speak. Although court has refused permission for him to travel struggle continues for his right to travel.)

EARL ROBINSON

(Noted composer and folksinger in a one hour performance which will include many of his best known compositions such as: "Ballad for Americans," "Joe Hill," "Spring Song," "House I Live In.")

Saturday, March 1 — 8:15 P.M.

Academy of Music Foyer — Broad and Locust Sts.

Admission 75 cents (tax incl.)

(BRING ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE DAILY WORKER AND THE PENNSYLVANIA WORKER TO THIS AFFAIR)

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PAUL ROBESON'S Newspaper "FREEDOM"

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TONIGHT, Friday, Feb. 29th at 8

GOLDEN GATE BALLROOM

142 Street and Lenox Avenue

Admission $1.20 (this includes a free subscription to 'Freedom')

Pre-Trial Trade Union Mobilization

In Defense of

LOUIS WEINSTOCK

And His Sixteen Co-Defendants

Victims of the Smith Act

TO BE HELD

Saturday, March 1st — 2 P. M.

GRAND BALLROOM, HOTEL CORNISH ARMS

311 West 23rd Street

ADMISSION 50 CENTS (tax included)

Speakers: HARRY SACHER

PEARL LAWS

LOUIS WEINSTOCK

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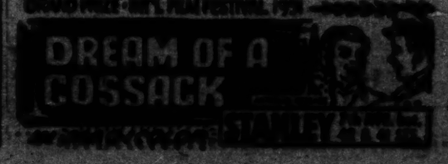
Painters Committee to Defend Louis Weinstock and to Repeal the Smith Act, (Room 545, 80 East 11th Street)